Volume 166 No. 2

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Drug Surplus Disposal Scheme Is Worked Out

Surplus stocks of drugs, pharmaceuticals and veterinary supplies in the hands of the military will be kept off the market pending a study by the Business and Defense Services Administration of the best means of disposal. Aim is to find a method which will cause the least disruption to the commercial market.

This step was agreed upon late last month at the first meeting of the joint Department of Defense-General Services Administration industry advisory committee on disposal of surplus property. Also settled were several other points of a proposed marketing plan for disposal of surplus property.

The meeting was called because of the mounting volume of material and supplies of all kinds that is accumulating over and above the needs of the military. This surplus must be disposed of in the immediate months ahead. It is understood that much of the material to be offered is outside the immediate interest of the chemical industry. However, there may be considerable quantities of drugs, pharmaceuticals and veterinary supplies.

BDSA Units to Recommend

Before being placed on the market, all the supplies up for disposal will be listed and made available for study by BDSA. The agency's appropriate divisions will make their recommendations to the assistant Secretary of Defense (supply and logistics), who will make the final determination.

Other points in the merchandising plan, which applies to all preparations for sale as well as sales of surplus personal property in the Department of Defense, including contractor inventory and foreign execss, are:—

1. Reporting in advance of all surplus sales of usable property within the United States having an acquisition cost of $250,000 or more to the Department of Commerce for use in its publications.

2. Establishment of a uniform deposit of 20 percent of bid price, when a deposit is required.

3. Setting up a procedure whereby buyers who cannot personally attend an auction can bid on certain items or lots by sealed bids.

The new marketing policies will be implemented soon by the military departments. The committee plans to meet again in September.

Mercury Buying Program Set Up for 3 Years by GSA

A three-year program for the purchase of mercury was announced July 6 by Edmund F. Mansure, head of the General Services Administration. Mr. Mansure said the program, authorized by the Office of Defense Mobilization, is designed to broaden the mobilization base of the metal and to increase its supply for defense and industrial purposes.

The program contemplates a general guarantee by the US government to purchase domestic mercury at a price of $225 a flask through December 31, 1957, or until 125,000 flasks have been purchased, whichever occurs first. In addition, mercury produced in Mexico will be acquired at the same price (duty paid) through December 31, 1957, or until 75,000 flasks have been purchased, whichever occurs first. Purchase depots are expected to be established in the west.

In addition, from time to time individual contracts with specific foreign producers, particularly those located in Canada, may be entered into. The government does not at present intend to make any market purchases of mercury at prices in excess of the $225 guaranteed domestic price.

Bauxite Bill to President

House bill 222 suspending the import duties on bauxite for two years was cleared by congress last week and sent to the President for his signature. As originally introduced, the bill suspended the 50 cent per ton tariff on crude bauxite imported into the United States but the senate amended it to include the $1 per ton duty on calcined bauxite within the suspension also. The house accepted the senate amendment.

Military Voted Authority To Boost Its Production

Legislation to continue the authority of the armed services to expand and maintain defense production capacity in government-owned and private plants was passed by the senate last week. However, because of a change in language as previously approved by the house, the bill could not be sent to the President for his signature.

When the measure first came before the house several weeks ago, the house approved a provision to continue the authority for six months following the end of the emergency declared by the President. The senate, however, felt that congress should retain a periodic check on the authority and proposed that it be subject to renewal again next July 1.

Because of this difference between the two houses, the bill will have to go to conference so as to settle the issue before it is transmitted to the President for his signature.

Cottonseed Oil Offered By Dept. of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture last week offered 3,047,460 pounds of red offsummer yellow cottonseed oil for sale to the domestic and export trade at prices reflecting a discount from the price of prime summer yellow or better quality.

Prospective purchasers were asked to submit bids not later than July 15 to the New Orleans Commodity Stabilization Service office, 120 Marais street, New Orleans 16, La., in accordance with announcement No. CS-7 and state whether for domestic use or export.

Location of the oil is as follows:—516,344 pounds at the Southern Cotton Oil Company, Savannah, Ga.; 900,180 pounds at Barge Tankcleaners, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and 1,630,936 pounds at Cargill, Inc., Philadelphia.

Food, Drug Laws Codified

Legislation codifying the several laws now on the statute books relating to foods, drugs and cosmetics under section 21 of the federal code was passed by the house last week and sent to the senate for its approval. The bill, H. R. 9728, makes no changes in the law but simply incorporates all the various amendments to the food, drug and cosmetics act into a single document for easier administration and reference.

Phosphorus Oxychloride Review Asked of Army

The Business and Defense Services Administration last week asked the army to take another "hard" look into its needs for producing phosphorus oxychloride in amounts greater than it can presently handle, so as to avoid disrupting the commercial market for this material.

Production of phosphorus oxychloride is due to start up at the army's plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., this month, but facilities for reprocessing the material into its military end-use product in amounts sufficient to avoid a surplus will not be ready for operation for three months.

As a result of the scheduled operations of the plant, it is estimated that the army will have a surplus of around 600 tons of the chemical in July for which it will have to find an outside market. Another 1,200 tons of surplus are expected in August and a like surplus is due in September.

Foreseeing a situation developing that might work a hardship on the commercial industry, the chemical and rubber division of BDSA, at the request of the military, called in a group of producers and consumers of the chemical in separate meetings late last month to discuss measures for handling the problem.

The upshot of the meeting was two recommendations from BDSA which went over to the army for its consideration last week:—

1. That the army review its production plans again to see whether it is absolutely

Continued on page 79

Titanium Research Pact Signed by GSA, N.J. Firm

A contract for erection and operation of a pilot plant to study a new process for producing titanium metal has been signed with the Horizons Titanium Corporation of Princeton, N. J., the General Services Administration said last week.

Edmund F. Mansure, head of GSA, said that under the agreement, Horizons will erect the necessary pilot facilities and will run test operations for one year. The tentative site for the plant is Stamford, Conn.

GSA will pay a maximum of $564,300 for the studies. However, if the process proves successful and is later employed to produce titanium on a commercial scale, the contract provides for the return of the money spent on pilot operations. This provision holds true whether Horizons produces metal in commercial quantities or assigns production rights to any other company.

The pilot plant will be used to establish the technical feasibility of the company's "Process A" method of making ductile titanium metal by new technics which it has devised.

Pesticides Bill Awaits Eisenhower Signature

The Miller pesticides bill, H. R. 7125, was well on its way to becoming a law last week when the house agreed to accept the senate amendment to the measure relating to fees and sent the bill to the President for his signature. The senate previously had passed the bill on its unanimous consent calendar.

Enactment of the bill climaxes about four years of effort by the pesticides industry to draw up a control law under which the industry could live and at the same time provide adequate protection to the public against the dangers of excessive amounts of highly toxic insecticides finding their way into diets.

When signed into law certain provisions of the bill become effective immediately, while others are delayed for a year or more. Industry will not have to comply strictly with its provisions until the necessary regulations have been issued by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. All pesticides presently on the market, as well as those developed later, will have to meet the tolerance requirements to be set.

FDA Prepared to Move Quickly

As a result of the hearings held over a year ago by the Food and Drug Administration on spray residue tolerances, the agency is prepared to move rather quickly in setting the ceilings on the amount of residue that may legally remain on raw agricultural products. The experts in the agency, in cooperation with those in the Department of Agriculture, have completed the work of determining the safe limits and all that remains is largely administrative action approving and announcing these limits.

The responsibility for establishing a tolerance that will be safe rests with the manufacturers. A petition may be filed with the secretary for approval of a tolerance only by a person who has registered or who has submitted an application for registration under the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act for an economic poison containing the pesticide chemical for which the tolerance or an exemption is sought. It is intended by this to limit the class of persons who may file a petition to those who are in the best position to develop and present the type of scientific data which are necessary for the exercise of sound administrative judgment.

The data to be contained in a petition will include information about the pesti-

—*Continued on page 78*

Oil, Mineral Lease Measures Are Given Senate Clearance

Three bills to modernize the basic oil and mineral leasing laws to conform to present day needs for expanded exploration and development of public lands were passed last week by the senate. Similar bills have been reported to the house and are scheduled for action in that body shortly. The most important of the three-bills is S. 3344, known as the "multiple use" bill, which opens up about 60,000,000 acres of public land to development by changing the leasing laws to permit the multiple development of the same tracts of land by oil and gas and other mineral operators. Its primary aim is encouragement of uranium exploration and development, which under existing law, could not be carried out on lands set aside for oil and gas leasing.

S. 2380 amends the mineral leasing act to improve precedures affecting the termination or extension of oil and gas leases, and S. 2381, the third of the bills passed, increases the acreage under oil and gas lease that may be held by any one individual in a single state from 15,360 acres to 46,080 acres, doubles the amount allowable under option from 100,000 to 200,000 acres, and extends the option period from two to three years.

Aluminum Forging Goal Set

An interim expansion goal to provide facilities for aluminum forging capacity of approximately 504,150,000 pounds annually by January 1, 1956, was announced last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization. The goal represents an increase of 108,250,000 pounds of annual capacity over that of approximately 395,900,000 pounds in existence on January 1, 1954.

Medicinals Output Lower Last Year

Total 1953 production of medicinals in the United States was 67,000,000 pounds, a drop of some 230,000 pounds from the output reported for 1952, the Tariff Commission revealed last week. Sales last year totaled 54,000,000 pounds, valued at $409,000,000, compared with 51,000,000 pounds, valued at $430,000,000, in 1952.

Total prodction of antibiotics for medicinal purposes in 1953 was 1,600,000 pounds—143,000 pounds more than the output reported for 1952. Sales in 1953 totaled 1,500,000 pounds, valued at $231,000,000, compared with 1,300,000 pounds, valued at $267,000,000, in 1952. Production in 1953 of penicillin salts amounted to 382 trillion International units, compared with 342 trillion International units in 1952.

Production of dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin in 1953 were 305,000 pounds and 125,000 pounds, respectively. The combined output of other medicinal antibiotics, such as chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol and oxytetracycline, totaled 441,000 pounds in 1953. Sales in 1953 of these products amounted to 354,000 pounds, valued at $137,000,000. In 1953, production of antibiotics (non-medicinal) for animal feed supplements totaled 434,000 pounds. Sales were 391,000 pounds, valued at $19,000,000.

The output in 1953 of barbituric acid derivatives was 634,000 pounds, compared with 537,000 pounds in 1952. Production in 1953 of acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) amounted to 13,700,000 pounds—slightly more than the output of 13,300,000 pounds in 1952. The output of sulfa drugs in 1953 declined to 4,700,000 pounds from the 5,800,000 pounds reported for 1952. The combined output of all vitamins in 1953 was 5,100,000 pounds. Sales in 1953 totaled 4,600,000 pounds, valued at $77,800,000.

Antitrust Violation Ruled No Bar to Alcohol Making

A person is not ineligible for a basic permit to manufacture alcohol because he has been convicted of violating the Sherman act, the Internal Revenue Service ruled last week.

The agency noted that a violation of the Sherman act is a misdemeanor, while the prohibitions against issuance of basic permits applies to applicants convicted of a felony within five years or a federal misdemeanor relating to liquor within three years.

A conviction of violating the Sherman act may, of course, be considered with other pertinent material in determining whether the applicant is, by reason of his business experience, financial standing and trade connections, likely to maintain operations in conformity with federal law under the Federal Alcohol Administration act.

DuPont Ending Rayon Manufacture in Buffalo

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., last week announced its intention to discontinue all rayon manufacturing operations at its Buffalo, N. Y., plant. The two products concerned are "Cordura" high tenacity rayon yarn and rayon staple.

Unaffected are the operations of the company's film department activities including its research, and the production of cellophane, sponge yarn, polyethylene film and "Cel-O-Seal" cellulose bands at this location.

The proposed schedule for termination provides for discontinuance of the manufacture of "Cordura" rayon yarn early in September of this year and the termination of rayon staple production on or about April 30, 1955. This includes experimental production of a new rayon staple (No. 109) but development work on this improved product will continue actively in spite of the Buffalo shutdown.

The company in giving reasons for discontinuing its rayon operations at Buffalo said that the production of "Cordura" rayon yarn was started there during the war as a temporary operation to meet military demands for the product. A reversion to normal civilian consumption of high tenacity rayon has led the company to decide, for economic reasons, to consolidate production of "Cordura" at its Richmond, Va., plant.

In addition to its rayon operations at Richmond, duPont has another rayon plant at Old Hickory, Tenn. Operations there are not affected.

The company pointed out that continued operation of the staple plant, which was the original plant of this type in the United States, is no longer economical as a result of the competitive situation and the lower priced staple being imported from abroad.

The Buffalo plant was the original home of duPont's rayon enterprise starting production on rayon filament yarn in 1921 as the DuPont Fibersilk Company. The textile rayon facilities were expanded in 1926 and the first rayon staple produced in this country was made at the Buffalo plant in 1927.

Yocum Faust Lets Contract For New Manufacturing Unit

Yocum Faust, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has awarded a contract for the construction of a $250,000 additional manufacturing unit at the Yocum Faust plant site in London, Ontario.

It is anticipated that in addition to products of Yocum Faust, certain ones of Nopco Chemical Company (Canada), Ltd., will be manufactured at the new facility. The company is expanding its production of synthetic organic chemicals for the textile, leather, petroleum, rubber and metal working industries. There will also be a complete line of the Nopco paper chemicals now offered in the United States. Paper sizing agents, coating additives and pitch control agents will also be available in addition to recently-introduced defoamers. Technical service and sales coverage for these fields are being tripled, it was announced.

Carbon Dioxide Operation Is Begun by Brea Chemicals

With the loading of the first shipment of dry ice from a new carbon dioxide plant at Brea, Calif., Brea Chemicals, Inc., subsidiary of the Union Oil Company of California, last week became the largest producer of dry ice in the west.

Combined production from plants at Brea and Santa Maria will be 150 tons per day, according to Brea president Homer Reed. Both solid and liquid carbon dioxide will be produced at the new facilities, which have a daily dry-ice capacity of seventy tons or a liquid capacity of 100 tons. Brea Chemicals established the carbon dioxide unit as an adjunct to the recently completed multi-million dollar ammonia plant at Brea, recovering the carbon dioxide as a byproduct of the natural gases used in the manufacturing of ammonia.

Nitrate Firm Elects Peeples

Anglo-Lautaro Nitrate Corporation has elected John A. Peeples, formerly first executive vice-president, to succeed Horace R. Graham, who has retired as president. Jorge Vidal, heretofore second executive vice-president, has been made first vice-president and general manager. Albert Van de Maele has been named a vice-president in New York and a director of the company.

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New Jersey Zinc Chooses Executive Vice-President

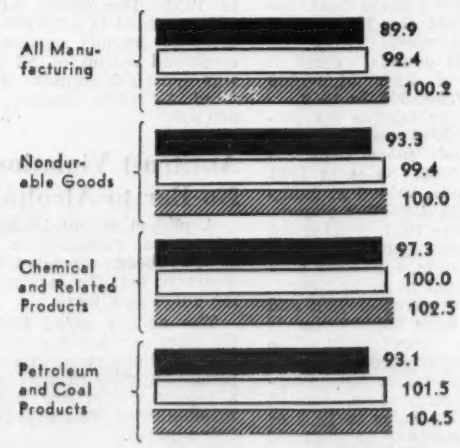
New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, has elected C. Howard George executive vice-president. The company has also named L. S. Holstein a vice-president. Mr. George, a vice-president for the past ten years, is a veteran of thirty-nine years of service with New Jersey Zinc. Mr. Holstein served for many years as general manager of manufacturing and, since 1947, as assistant to the president. He has been with the company for forty-two years.

National Carbon Makes Three Top-Management Promotions

National Carbon Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has announced three top-level promotions. Arthur C. Bryan has been appointed vice-president and general manager of consumer products. William H. Feathers has been named vice-president and general manager of industrial products. Walter A. Steiner has been chosen vice-president in charge of development.

Business in April, 1954

100=Same Month in 1953



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Price Index Up Slightly

The overall OPD price index reversed itself and moved up slightly during the past week, standing at 106.53 at the end of the week, a gain of 0.15 point. All markets made very slight movements at the most. Copra and soybean meal were advanced in the oils, fats and waxes section. Crude coconut and peanut oils were also firmer. Oleic, stearic and tallow acids moved downward, as did oleo stearine and carnauba wax, and refined coconut cottonseed, grease, oleo and tallow oils. There were no changes in agricultural chemicals or in heavy chemicals.

Brazilian menthol prices moved upward among drugs, botanicals and fine chemicals. USP codliver oil was lowered. Egg albumin flake and yolk were weaker in the textile and leather chemicals market, while wattle extract also was reduced. The only price activity in the coal chemicals market centered upon an increase for benzoyl peroxide. In the industrial organic chemicals group, price schedules held steady.

Sebacates were reduced in the protective coatings group. Affected were dibutyl, dicapryl, dihexyl, di-iso-octyl and dioctyl sebacates. Lead, cobalt and manganese tallates were also weaker. Copper naphthenate and copal gum moved up, as did lemon, superfine and TN grades of shellac. Brazilian bois de rose oil was among the materials in the essential oils, aromatics and flavorings market that registered advances. Others were cedarwood and sandalwood oils. Clove, fennel, Jamaican ginger, nutmeg and mace were lowered. There were no price changes in the petroleum derivatives section.

Prices Advanced

Benzoyl peroxide, 8c. per lb. (48).
Cassia, Saigon, reconditioned, 10c. per lb. (62).
Celery seed, French, 3c. per lb. (62).
Copper naphthenate, 8% Cu, ¾c. per lb. (65).
Copra, $3 per ton (73).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (73).
Ginger, Nigerian, splits, 1c. per lb. (62).
Gum, copal, Manila, DBB, ½c. per lb. (65).
Philippine, pale chips, 1c. per lb.
Pontianak chips, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅛c. per lb.
Menthol, Brazilian, $1 per lb. (53).
Oil, bois de rose, Brazil, 5c. per lb. (62).
Cedarwood, 5c. per lb. (62).
Coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (73).
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (73).
Sandalwood, 25c. per lb. (62).
Pepper, black, Malabar, 8c. per lb. (62).
white, 6c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 3c. per lb. (62).
Shellac, bleached, 2c. per lb. (65).
Lemon, No. 1, 1½c. per lb.
No. 2, 1⅛c. per lb.
Superfine, 1½c. per lb.
TN, 1½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 to $1.50 per ton (73).
Thyme leaves, French, 1c. per lb. (62).

Prices Reduced

Acid, oleic, 1c. per lb. (73).
Stearic, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb. (62).
Zanzibar, 3c. per lb.
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, 1¼c. per lb. (65).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (73).
Dibutyl sebacate, 2c. per lb. (65).
Dicapryl sebacate, 3c. per lb. (65).
Dihexyl sebacate, 3c. per lb. (65).
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, 3c. per lb. (65).
Egg albumin, flake, 5c. per lb. (43).
Fennel seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (62).
Ginger, Jamaica No. 2, 1c. per lb. (62).
Lead tallate, 16% Pb, ¾c. per lb. (65).
24% Pb, 1¼c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 1, 2c. per lb. (62).
Manganese tallate, 6% Mn, ¼c. per lb. (65).
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, 2c. per lb. (62).
Oil, coconut, ref., 1c. per lb. (73).
Codliver, USP, 20c. per gal. (53).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (73).
ref., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (73).
ref., ⅜c. per lb. (73).
Grease, 1c. per lb. (73).
Oleo, 1½c. per lb. (73).
Tallow, 1c. per lb. (73).
Oleo stearine, 2c. per lb. (73).
Wattle extract, East African, ¼c. per lb. (43).
Wax, carnauba No. 3, crude, 1c. to 2c. per lb. (73).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

July 9, 1954	July 2, 1954	July 10, 1953
106.53	106.49	106.18

Pennsalt Intends to Erect New Ohio, Illinois Plants

To provide better customer service, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, intends to build two new plants at Delaware, Ohio, and at Chicago Heights, Ill. Both units will serve as major components of the chemical specialties division, which is headed by Albert H. Clem.

The new plants will serve as primary regional blending, packaging, warehousing and distribution centers. Products they will handle include cleansing and sanitizing agents for the food industries, farm and home; laundry and dry cleaning chemicals; metal cleaners, coatings and special lubricants for the metal industries, and maintenance chemicals. Ground breaking ceremonies for both plants will be held this month. Construction is expected to be completed this year.

Explosives Regulations Changes Are Drafted

A number of amendments to regulations covering the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles have been proposed to the Interstate Commerce Commission and are now under consideration to become effective July 15. Some of the changes are of particular interest to the chemical industry. Among them are the following:—

To restrict the loading of flammable liquids in the domes of tankcars, for clarification of outage requirements, and to delete certain wording which does not apply to flammable liquids.. These changes were proposed in section 73.116(d)(e)(f) and 73.120 (a).

To authorize ICC Specification 5A metal drums for the transportation of white or yellow phosphorus; to authorize polyethylene or other non-fragile plastic material for inside containers for acids or other corrosive liquids. These changes were proposed in sections 73.190(b)(2), 73.245(a)(7) and 73.263(a)(1).

To properly define type of inner container for plywood drums for transporting liquid cleaning compounds; to provide additional packing for electrolyte; to provide ICC Specification 12B fiberboard box for transporting certain acids. These changes were proposed in sections 73.256(a)(3), 73.257(a)(6) and 73,263(a)(15).

To delete ICC Specification 17E as an authorized container for chromic acid solution; to provide same type containers for propylene as authorized for liquefied petroleum gas and to allow lower pressure cylinders for vinyl methyl ether, inhibited; to authorize ICC Specification 3A480X cylinders for transporting hydocyanic acid. These changes were proposed in sections 73.287(a)(2), 73,308(a) and 73.332(a)(2).

Titanium Dioxide Facilities Projected by National Lead

National Lead Company, New York, will begin construction immediately of new facilities for the production of titanium dioxide at St. Louis, Mo., The additional capacity, about 36,000 tons a year, will be in addition to expansions three years ago at both the Sayreville, N. J., and St. Louis titanium plants of the company. It is expected that production will begin in July, 1955, with full operation by the end of next year.

Until this present move, the St. Louis plant had been restricted to the production of calcium-base titanium pigments, "Titanox-C." The new output will be the pure titanium dioxide type, "Titanox-A." The result will be to provide a source of supply of either type of pigment from this plant. The new facilities will be so designed as to permit of better manufacturing flexibility, it was pointed out. They will be usable for the production of either calcium-base or pure pigment.

Lithium Corp. Signs Accord For Ore Deposits in Canada

Lithium Corporation of America, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., last week announced the consummation of a lithium production agreement with Quebec Lithium Corporation, a subsidiary of Sullivan Consolidated Mines, Ltd. According to Lithium Corporation, the new pact will enable it to about double the output of its plants at St. Louis Park, Minn., and Bessemer City, N. C.

Quebec Lithium owns an important ore body, twenty-five miles from Val d'Or, Quebec, which is reportedly easily accessible to transportation and utilities. The Canadian company plans the immediate erection of a concentrating plant to produce ore concentrates. Under the agreement concluded between the two companies, Lithium Corporation will process the entire output of this concentrating mill at its two chemical plants.

Bisphenol A Production Capacity Doubled by Dow

Completion of new facilities at Midland, Mich., for production of bisphenol A, doubling capacity for this product, was announced last week by Dow Chemical Company. Most of the expanded output will go into epoxy resins. Bisphenol A is a basic building block in their manufacture.

An early leader in the development of bisphenol A, Dow started its production in 1935. The product became of commercial importance after 1938 when its early use was principally in the production of modified phenolic resins for furniture finishes and printing inks.

Nat'l Aniline Executive V. P.

A. E. Cleghorn has been named executive vice-president of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Associated with Allied since 1933, Mr. Cleghorn has been with National Aniline since 1952, successively as assistant to the president and vice-president.

Texas Butadiene & Chemical Organized to Build Gulf Plant

Formation of the Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation for the purpose of developing plans for the construction of a combination butadiene and alkylation plant in the Gulf Coast area was announced last week. Participants in the company include Wm. R. Staats & Co., Los Angeles; Wertheim & Co., New York; Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co., New York; Warren Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., and the Fluor Corporation, Ltd., Los Angeles.

The plant will utilize butane as the principal raw material and will use the Houdry process for the production of butylenes and butadiene with the Phillips furfural process being used for purification. Dr. Robert L. Purvin has been named president of the new corporation.

Wollastonite Mill Opened By Cabot Carbon Division

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, has announced the opening and operation of a new $1,790,000 mill at Willsboro, N. Y., by Cabot Minerals Division of Cabot Carbon Company, for the annual production of 60,000 tons of wollastonite.

Ground to varying degrees of fineness, the wollastonite is being offered in a variety of grades for use by the paint, ceramics, plastics and welding rod coating industries. It is also available for use in the manufacture of low-loss dielectrics and in other new applications which are being developed. The plant is equipped for 100 percent mechanical handling and processing and can be easily expanded to meet increased production requirements, Cabot reported.

Rheem Elects Vice-President

Rheem Manufacturing Company has elected Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer (retired) a vice-president and director of the concern. Gen. Wedemeyer will assume his new post on September 1 at the New York executive offices. He has resigned a similar position held since 1951 with Avco Manufacturing Company.

SCI Picks Dr. Rassweiler To Head American Section

Dr. Clifford F. Rassweiler, vice-chairman of the board of directors of Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, is the newly elected honorary chairman of the Industry, for 1954-1955. Announcement of the election was made last week by the retiring chairman, Dr. Lauren B. Hitchcock, American section, Society of Chemical

Dr. Clifford F. Rassweiler

president of the Southern California Air Pollution Foundation, Los Angeles.

Other newly-elected officers of the section are:—Honorary vice-chairman, Dr. Robert M. Burns, chemical director of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J.; honorary treasurer, Cecil L. Brown, assistant manager of research and development, Standard Oil Development Company, Linden, N. J.; honorary controller, Robert Heggie, director of research, American Chicle Company, Long Island City, N. Y.; honorary secretary, Anthony L. Carrad, vice-president, Imperial Chemical Industries (New York), Ltd., New York, and honorary assistant secretary, John Parkinson, Johns-Manville Corporation.

Members of the executive committee elected for three years are:—W. E. Hanford, M. W. Kellogg Company, New York; George O. Curme, jr., Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York; W. H. Bowman, Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, and John R. Callaham,

—*Continued on page 78*

Certain-teed Seeking More Valspar Corporation Stock

Certain-teed Products Corporation, New York, has offered to buy up to 75,000 additional shares of the common stocks of Valspar Corporation, New York, at $6.50 a share from July 1 holder of record.

Arthur O. Graves, secretary, said Certain-teed will purchase the first 75,000 shares of Valspar common deposited with Bankers Trust Company, New York, and reserves the right to buy additional shares subsequently offered. Certain-teed will buy without reservation all certificates tendered for fifty shares or fewer of Valspar common. The offer expires July 22.

Earlier this year, Certain-teed acquired approximately 245,000 shares, or 42 percent of Valspar's 528,342 outstanding shares, which gave it working control of the company. Certain-teed manufactures a line of building materials, while Valspar is an old-time maker of paints, varnishes, enamels, lacquers and other finishes.

Botanicals Collection Is Making Headway

Botanical drug collection in the southern primary markets is making excellent headway, a survey of the situation by OIL PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER reveals. Deliveries at dealers' warehouses and at interior depots have been stimulated by an increase in the labor force available for collecting.

This boost in the working force for drug collection, OPD finds, is due primarily to industrial plant layoffs in the south. Many workers have returned to drug collection in an effort to make up some of their loss in plant wages. Collected drugs are a cash crop when they reach dealers' warehouses, and, in the hinterlands, collected items are the equivalent of cash when brought to general stores. Drugs are taken in at a price by storekeepers and become a credit against which gatherers can draw in the form of groceries and other essentials.

Weather Good in Main

Weather conditions have been good in the main throughout the growing sections. There has been sufficient rain and moisture to make plant life grow well and sufficient hot, dry days to permit proper drying of collected merchandise.

Production of roots and herbs—particularly roots—in the coal-field areas, notably in Kentucky, has been large. It has been at least adequate enough to meet all probable requirements of consumers during the next twelve months. Because of the large volume of drugs collected in these areas, dealers have reduced their buying prices sharply so as to discourage further collection of items that might tend to depress the market.

The picture in Virginia, as OPD sees it, is not so satisfactory. At present, it seems likely that the total collection in that area will not be greatly different from that of last year. Prices are being held relatively high to spur gathering of a number of items that would normally be passed over in a depressed market. The situation in eastern North Carolina is similar to that in Virginia.

Situation in Western Carolina

In western Carolina, OPD notes that the situation is shaping up nicely. Many items listed as "Not Wanted" a year ago are again being collected, which suggests that stocks are out of normal balance. There has been a good influx of botanicals, and the accumulation of new inventories plus the carryover has brought about some reductions in buying prices. Nevertheless, according to OPD tabulations, price advances this year are almost equal to those of a year ago. Thus, in terms of the number of price changes, the balance between rising and falling prices is virtually even.

Although there are some apparent shortages in certain items, production on the overall is at fairly satisfactory levels. The trade in the south is of the opinion that if demand holds at last year's levels, there will be no difficulty about meeting requirements. If demand should shrink, however, some observers are of the opinion that certain dealers will probably try to unload their stocks. This, it is pointed out, might create the impression that supply is greater than it actually is. However, it is felt generally that stocks at the season's end—apart from a few, spotty exceptions—will not be excessive if demand is normal.

Perchloromethyl Mercaptan Is Now Marketed by Stauffer

Stauffer Chemical Company is now offering perchloromethyl mercaptan (PMM) in commercial quantities from its plants in Richmond, Calif., and Perry, Ohio. According to Stauffer, perchloromethyl mercaptan will react with amides, imides, olefins, thiols, xanthates, sodium alkoxides and all amines. In addition, it will yield substituted guanidines. Samples of PMM as well as copies of technical bulletin No. 531 describing the properties and reactions of the sulfur-chlorine aliphatic can be secured by addressing a request on company letterhead to Stauffer, 380 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Airco Vinyl Acetate Unit To Be Put Up by Lummus

Air Reduction Company has awarded to the Lummus Company the engineering of the recently announced (OPD, 5/24/54) vinyl acetate monomer plant at Calvert City, Ky. The plant, which will have a capacity of 30,000,000 pounds per year, is scheduled to be in operation early in 1956. Operation will be by the Air Reduction chemical division which is already producing a number of new chemicals derived from acetylene.

Hydroabietyl Alcohol Project Slated

Expansion of Hercules Powder Company's synthetic resins plant at Burlington, N. J., is now under way and will be completed in the third quarter of 1954, it was announced last week by Dr. Wyly M. Billing, general manager of the Hercules synthetics department.

The expansion project is designed to double the Burlington plant output of "Abitol," technical hydroabietyl alcohol, Dr. Billing said. The expansion was made necessary by the increased demand for "Abitol" in the paint, varnish, and adhesives industries. "All of the increased production resulting from the expansion will be available for sale," he said.

The Burlington plant, at which production was started in 1947, is the only plant in the world manufacturing "Abitol," a primary alcohol made from partially hydrogenated rosin. The largest single use for "Abitol" is in petroleum additives. Last year, the use of "Abitol" in alkyd resins for flat wall paints increased 44 percent over 1952, Dr. Billing said, adding that the use of "Abitol" in this field of roller-applied interior wall paints "has just started to grow."

The use of "Abitol" by manufacturers of adhesives last year increased 45 percent over 1952, the Hercules executive said. "Our own captive use of 'Abitol,' principally in lacquer resins and in non-ionic surface-active agents, has increased 42 percent over 1952 and promises to grow at an even faster rate this year," Dr. Billing asserted.

In the past five months, Dr. Billing said, the increased demand for "Abitol" has resulted in production at Burlington "at the rate of 92 percent of our maximum capacity." The expansion project, in addition to some new equipment, will call for process refinement and improvement, all adjusted to the 100 percent boost in output.

The Burlington plant, which makes other synthetic resins bearing Hercules trademarks, is also the site of a $4,000,000 plant now under construction for the production of dimethyl terephthalate (DMT), basic raw material for polyester fiber.

Reilly

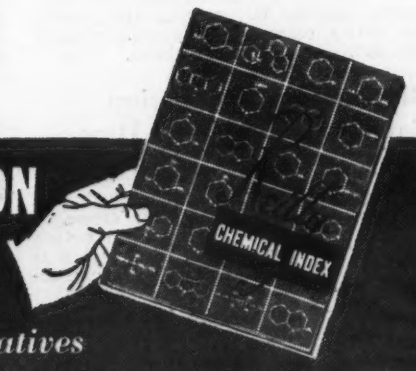
methyl isonicotinate

Two years ago, a laboratory curiosity, now a commercial chemical.

Methyl Isonicotinate is one of several synthetic heterochemicals made available in quantity by Reilly . . . . resulting from the opening of their new plant.

98% pure material supplied in drum lots.

Methyl Isonicotinate is used in the manufacture of TB drugs, ulcer remedies, and other medicinals.



REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Sales Offices in Principal Cities

Heterochemicals • Coal Tar Chemicals • Acetylene Derivatives

Association Meetings

This Week

Plant Maintenance Show, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, July 13-15.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Statler hotel, New York, September 12-17; Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, October 12-15; Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., section, southwest regional meeting, Fort Worth, December 2-4.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., November 3-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, December 12-15.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 11-13.

American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Boston, August 22-27.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, combined midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors Association, combined conventions, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., August 30-September 2.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.

Chemical and Plastic Industries Equipment Salon, Parc des Expositions, Paris, France, December 2-12.

Chemical Market Research Association, fall resort meeting, Equinox House, Manchester, Vt., September 20-21.

Chemical Specialities Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-8.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, fall meeting, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C.; November 9-10.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 23-25.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-22

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September 11-19.

Magnesium Association, annual meeting, Chase hotel, St. Louis, Mo., November 15-17.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 8-10.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Houston, Tex., October 10-14.

National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.

National Fertilizer Association, southern convention, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 10-12.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 15-17.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17

National Safety Congress and Exposition, chemical section, Chicago, October 18-21.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers' Institute, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., September 23-26.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 27-29.

Plant Maintenance Show, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, July 13-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, September 8.

World Congress on Surface Active Agents, Sorbonne, Paris, France, August 30-September 3.

Chemical Symposium Set Oct. 13 During Exposition

An all-day symposium on the transportation, packaging and labeling of chemi- the National Chemical Exposition in Chicago. The symposium has been arranged with the cooperation of officers of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

"The Economics of Chemical Transportation" will be discussed by John W. Keeler of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Donald G. Ward of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Their papers will cover the broad effect of transportation economics on the chemical industry and the industrial life of the nation, including rate structures, plant locations, population shifts and related subjects.

The panel on "Bulk Transportation of Chemicals" will be divided into three parts, with T. H. Caldwell of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., discussing tankcars; W. E. Morgan of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, tank motor vehicles; and F. G. Moore of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, tank vessels and barges. They will touch on such topics as technologic developments, products carried, safety factors and terminal facilities. "The Precautionary Labeling of Hazardous Materials"

—Continued on page 39

Oils, Fats Output, Use: May

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of May. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks May 31
Animal foots from refining, 100% basis	1,251,000	1,576,000	2,503,000
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] ....
refined			
Castor oil, No. 1, crude	4,500,000	4,500,000	[2]16,403,000
No. 3, crude	1,028,000	2,527,000	[2]7,185,000
Chinawood or tung oil	696,000	3,970,000	55,096,000
Coconut oil, crude	35,481,000	43,730,000	[2]43,216,000
refined	30,122,000	27,072,000	10,437,000
Cod and codliver oil	8,000	1,031,000	4,177,000
Corn oil, crude	20,614,000	21,685,000	15,563,000
refined	19,830,000	18,924,000	4,367,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	124,212,000	163,177,000	84,723,000
refined	151,578,000	174,462,000	1,061,214,000
Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis	[3]	[3]	1,118,000
Fish oil, refined	[3]	1,276,000	1,205,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil	510,000	780,000	4,030,000
Fishliver oil, not specified	9,000	312,000	806,000
Grease, other than wool	49,133,000	22,606,000	67,887,000
Lard, rendered[4]	145,000,000	[5]8,518,000	45,153,000
refined[4]	99,500,000	5,203,000	24,125,000
Linseed oil, raw	40,343,000	35,141,000	375,137,000
refined	12,715,000	19,232,000	30,986,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified	[6]	[6]	[3] ....
Menhaden oil	7,765,000	1,795,000	13,428,000
Neatsfoot oil	182,000	279,000	907,000
Oiticica oil	.....	760,000	2,637,000
Olive oil, edible	[3]	321,000	4,558,000
inedible	.....	[3]	60,000
sulphur foots	[3]	[3]	2,528,000
Palm oil, crude	.....	3,833,000	[2]13,782,000
refined	790,000	883,000	613,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	3,971,000	7,013,000
refined	2,899,000	2,652,000	1,460,000
Peanut oil, crude[7]	6,963,000	5,771,000	11,545,000
refined	5,410,000	3,174,000	5,319,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	[3]	[3] ....
refined	.....	351,000	2,587,000
Sardine (Pilchard) and herring oil	25,000	1,262,000	3,970,000
Sesame oil, crude	[3]	[3]	[3] ....
refined	[3]	274,000	63,000
Soybean oil, crude	193,327,000	201,149,000	127,599,000
refined	186,097,000	182,924,000	103,331,000
Sperm oil	.....	5,867,000	[8]8,342,000
Tallow, edible	19,495,000	14,597,000	7,152,000
refined	1,437,000	3,198,000	1,164,000
inedible	140,086,000	96,073,000	209,181,000
refined	16,423,000	15,705,000	12,120,000
Vegetable oil, not specified, crude	1,477,000	1,427,000	18,523,000
refined	461,000	1,403,000	3,072,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	21,342,000	14,658,000	47,012,000
Whale oil	.....	[9]	[3] ....
Wool grease	508,000	[9]	[9]1,295,000

Primary Products Except Oil

		Shipments and	
	Production	transfer	Stocks May 31
Cottonseed cake and meal ..... tons.	161,713	145,980	[10]193,472
hulls ..... tons.	81,522	70,844	122,901
linters ..... running bales.	[11]115,009	142,115	[12]199,031
hull fiber ..... lbs	608,000	645,000	946,000
motes and grabbots ..... lbs.	1,815,000	2,909,000	6,623,000
Soybean cake and meal ..... tons.	416,328	421,187	177,374
Lecithin ..... lbs.	2,222,000	2,020,000	3,034,000
Edible soy flour, full fat ..... tons.	[3]	[3]	252
Other ..... tons.	4,666	4,498	1,066
industrial soy flour ..... tons.	3,190	[3]	[3] ....
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean ..... tons.	3,286	5,643	1,202
Copra ..... tons.	9,415	8,721	2,982
Corn germ ..... tons.	13,116	13,019	1,293
Flaxseed ..... tons.	37,039	32,744	12,784
Olive ..... tons.	[13]	[13]	[13] ....
Peanut[14] ..... tons.	5,358	4,303	3,217
Tung nut ..... tons.	476	[13]	[13] ....
Other ..... tons.	2,068	3,071	5,197

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks May 31
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	1,977,000	1,470,000	4,475,000
Deodorized oil[15]	32,051,000	9,919,000	7,754,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oil and fats, palm oil, refuse, etc., (100% fatty acid basis)	930,000	2,016,000	2,644,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids, hydrogenated[16]	[3]	576,000	1,734,000
unhydrogenated[16]	.....	216,000	386,000
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)[17]	11,634,000	8,418,000	27,120,000
crude (100% basis)[17]	16,493,000	17,929,000	14,172,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	5,475,000	6,685,000	18,775,000
Grease oil and lard oil	4,386,000	2,165,000	6,814,000
Hydrogenated oil and fats, edible—			
Cottonseed	67,798,000	64,587,000	23,136,000
Soybean	85,690,000	82,505,000	30,041,000
Other	7,200,000	4,968,000	3,142,000
Inedible—			
Animal	2,874,000	4,817,000	2,556,000
Vegetable	[3]	1,623,000	1,209,000
Fish	[3]	1,433,000	1,583,000
Oleomargarine	[18]102,844,000	[19]	25,462,000
Oleo oil	5,663,000	693,000	2,165,000
Shortening	177,934,000	693,000	96,309,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,871,000	1,363,000	1,321,000
inedible	2,082,000	1,685,000	2,372,000
vegetable oil winter	14,101,000	12,106,000	14,276,000
Tall oil, crude	31,237,000	21,904,000	61,780,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	10,472,000	6,234,000	14,800,000
Tallow oil	1,147,000	895,000	2,700,000
Winterized oil	71,031,000	40,433,000	33,897,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks May 31
Castor beans	5,432	6,031	3,957
Copra	29,851	27,599	10,433
Corn germs	25,768	25,512	1,681
Cottonseed	22,110	356,184	556,447
Flaxseed	36,827	58,202	16,675
Olives	[13]	[13]	[13] ....
Peanut[14]	8,779	8,588	5,431
Soybeans	233,737	526,380	1,003,624
Tung nuts	[13]	2,190	[13]
Other	4,484	3,132	2,412

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, castor oil No. 1 and No. 3, and sperm oil are on a commercial basis and do not include figures for stockpiles of strategic oils.

[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[4] Data on production collected by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represent Federally inspected lard.

[5] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[6] Included in "Sperm Oil."

[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[8] Data not available.

[9] Held by wool scourers.

[10] Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture reported ownership of 81,493 tons of cottonseed cake and meal as of May 31, 1954. Of this quantity, 299 tons were reported held at oil mills.

[11] Includes 28,585 bales first cut; 81,371 bales second cut; and 5,053 bales mill run. Average gross bale weight: Total, 607.5; first cut, 596.6; second cut, 612.6; and mill run, 587.4 pounds.

[12] Includes 115,412 bales first cut; 74,876 bales second cut; and 87,793 bales mill run.

[13] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[14] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[15] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oils not included.

[16] Data for fatty acids do not include estimates for companies reporting information on an annual basis.

[17] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.

[18] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[19] The total for May, 1954, was packaged as follows:—One pound units, 96,484,000 pounds; bulk, pats or chips, 1,203,000, and bulk other 5,169,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

Oil Chemists Announce Short Course Program

The complete program for the short course sponsored by the American Oil Chemists' Society, to be held at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., from August 16 through 20, has been announced. The general topic will be "Inedible Fats and Fatty Acids."

The complete program is as follows:—August 16, "Technological Trends," by Waldo C. Ault, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia; "Economic Trends," by Albert A. Kreig, Swift & Co., Chicago; "Vegetable Oils," by Donald H. Wheeler, General Mills., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; "Animal Fats," by Clark Rose, Darling & Co., Chicago; and "Marine Oils," by John Hetchler, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

The session on August 17 will consist of:—"Tall Oil," by Richard Herringer, of Arizona Chemical Company, in Linden, N. J.; "Handling Fats and Fatty Acids," by Leonard L. Sutker, Wilson & Co., Philadelphia; "Composition of Materials and Analytical Methods," by Roy W. Riemenschneider, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory; "Autoxidation," by Walter O. Lundberg, Hormel Institute, Austin, Minn.; and "Polymerization, Copolymerization, and Isomerization," by John C. Cowan, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.

Program for Third Day

The program for August 18 will consist of:—"Drying and Semi-Drying Oils," by Walter A. Gloger, National Lead Company, Philadelphia; "Utilization of Inedible Animal Fats," by Dale V. Stingley, Armour & Co., Chicago; "Animal Feeds," by Henry R. Kraybill, American Meat Institute, Chicago; "Hydrolysis Methods," by Edward A. Lawrence, Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J.; and "Separation," by Victor J. Muckerheide, Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The schedule for August 19 will be:—"Esterification and Interesterification," by Marvin W. Formo, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; "Nitrogen Derivatives," by H. J. Harwood, Armour & Co.; "Fatty Alcohols," by Glenn R. Wilson, Ethyl Corporation, De-

—Continued on page 59

NARD to Hear Crawford, Rayburn at Oct. Meeting

The annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists will be held October 10 through 14 in Houston, Tex., and will feature a talk by Charles W. Crawford, Commissioner of Food and Drugs with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, who has accepted an invitation to speak during the business sessions of the convention. The theme of the convention will be "Keep Ahead of the Merchandising Parade by Selling."

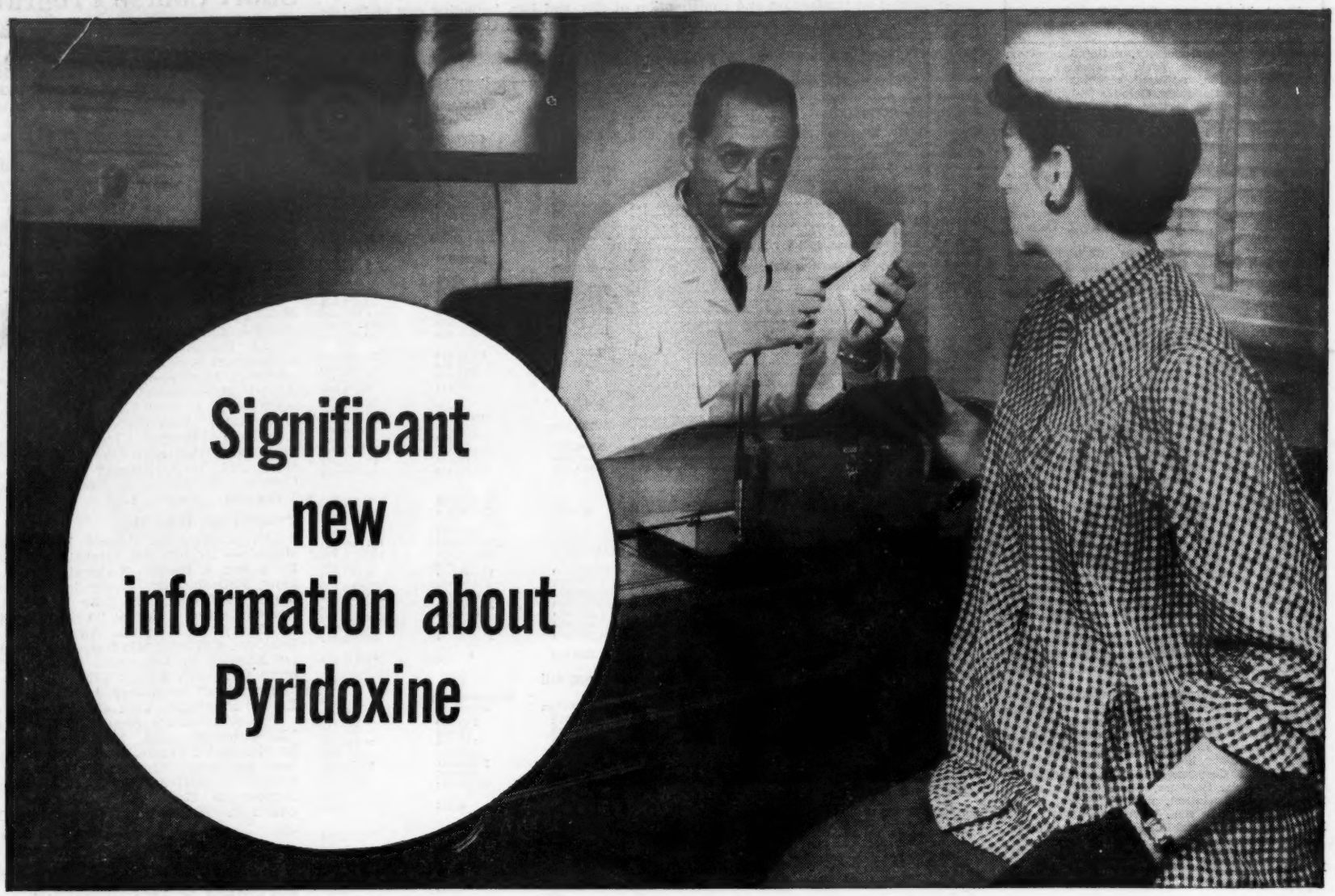
Congressman Sam Rayburn, Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, will speak on October 13. The business sessions of the program have been planned to provide information of importance to the independent retail druggist. Legislation dealing with the welfare of pharmacy, such as fair trade laws and the Robinson-Patman act, will be discussed throughout the convention's sessions. The Harris County (Texas) Pharmaceutical Society will be the host.

J. J. Toohy, executive vice-president of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, a division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, has accepted an invitation to address the convention. E. Allen Newcomb, executive secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, will also speak. Mr. Newcomb is a member of the steering committee of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade. Other speakers of nationwide prominence, including leaders in the drug field, have indicated acceptance of invitations to address the convention.

The business sessions and an accompanying drug show will be held in the Sam Houston Coliseum. The official convention hotels in Houston are:—Auditorium, Ben Milam, Lamar, Lamar Annex, Milby, Montagu, Plaza, Rice, Sam Houston, Shamrock, Texas State, Warwick and William Penn. There will be no official headquarters hotel.

NFA Adds Crolius to Staff

Peter C. Crolius has joined the staff of the National Fertilizer Association as editorial assistant. Mr. Crolius was gradated this year from Cornell University's department of extension teaching and information in the college of agriculture. In his new position he will assist Delbert L. Rucker, NFA's director of information, in conducting the information and public relations programs of the association.



Increased requirement in pregnancy is reported

A recent study revealed evidence of an increased need for Pyridoxine in 82 of 86 pregnant women.[1] The investigators state: "There can be little doubt . . . that in pregnancy the demand for this vitamin is markedly increased. When the tryptophane load test is used as a guide it would appear that for pregnant women on a self-selected diet a daily dose of 10 mg. of pyridoxine hydrochloride provides enough vitamin B_6 to cover the increased demand for this vitamin. It is suggested, therefore, that pregnant women in addition to other vitamins be given vitamin B_6 in amounts equivalent to 10 mg. of pyridoxine hydrochloride daily."

Further evidence of an increased need for vitamin B_6 in pregnancy has been obtained by the pyridoxine load test.[2]

In the United States, more than 4,000,000 pregnancies occur every year. Merck is ready to supply your needs for this important additional market for vitamin B_6 (Pyridoxine).

1. Wachstein, M., and Gudaitis, A.: *J. Lab. and Clin. Med.* **42**: 98–107, July 1953.
2. Wachstein, M., and Gudaitis, A.: *Am. J. Obstet. & Gynec.* **66**: 1207–1213, December 1953.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride Merck

(VITAMIN B_6 HYDROCHLORIDE)

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 9 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250 - .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350 - .1535
tanks, frt equald lb. .1050 - .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see MD
Acetonitrile dms. c.l. works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidine, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt, adjusted. lb. 17.50 - 21.00
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech. dms., c.l lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.00
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works, same basis lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —
Battery, cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 177.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 201.50 —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 152.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 176.50 —
buck, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 - —
smaller lots same basis. ton. 157.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots same basis. ton. 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tankcars, works lb. .32½ - —
Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 13.00
Camphoric, nat., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
syn., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26½ - .28
Caprylic, dms lb. .29¾ - .31½
Cassella, dms., frt alld lb. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½ - .36
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms. lb. .23½ - .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt, equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran dms., c.l. lb. .28¾ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .29¾ - .31¼
hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾ - .26½
tanks lb. .23 - —
double dist., dms lb. .25½ - .27¼
tanks lb. .23¾ - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .14¾ - .16½
tanks lb. .13 - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12¼ - .14
tanks lb. .10½ - —
double dist., dms lb. .12¾ - .11½
tanks lb. .11 - —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms. c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 230° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C. tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C. tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., c.l., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .44 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection fib. dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 14.75 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 10.25 - —
Desoxycholic, fib. dms, 100-lb. lots. lb. 15.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Acid, 2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works lb. .33½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78
Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .33
cbys. lb. .19 —
dms. lb. .15½ —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .82 - —
paste, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 13¼ - .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - 95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb cots lb 40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib. dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .1750 - .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 - .3690
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .65 - .68
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175 - —
1 to 19 lb. .2225 - .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.98
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.15 - 12.50
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36¼ - .38
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2175 - —
water white, dms. lb. .2475 - —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98% dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms. works lb 1.27 —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .11¼ - —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Nevile and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, 5).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystal
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
liq.	liquid
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's — Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 - 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E ....100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.80
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E . 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E .... 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
56.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis .100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis .100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .73 - —
Oleic, single dist., dms ..... lb. .14¾- .16½
tanks ..... lb. .13 - —
double dist., (white), dms ... lb. .17¼- .19
tanks ..... lb. .15½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works .... lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works .... lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms ... lb. .13¼- .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Acid, para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst.. cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works .100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works .lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls. ..... lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. ..... lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol) tech. bbls lb 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms ..... lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms. .lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms ..... lb. .48 - —
powder, fib. dms ..... lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. .lb. .17½- .18¾
tanks ..... lb. .15¾- .16
single dist., dms ..... lb. .17 - .18¾
tanks ..... lb. .15¼- —
Acid, stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .12¼- .14
single pressed, bgs. ..... lb. .11¾- .13½
triple-pressed, bgs. ..... lb. .14½- .16¼
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ..... ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ..... ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ..... ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ..... ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works..ton.25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ..... ton.29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ..... ton.39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms. ..... lb. .11½- .13¼
hydrogenated, bgs. ..... lb. .11½- .13¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech. dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt.lb. .37½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms..... lb. .39 - —
small dms..... lb. .41 - .47
Imp., bgs. ..... lb. .34 - .35
Acid, thioglycolic, refined, cbys., 100% basis..lb. 1.80 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. .74 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17¼- —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works..lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'T' 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls..... lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots..oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .21 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots..gram.15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.50 - —
powdered, 30 mesh.. fib., dms..lb. 4.00 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls..... lb. 1.38 - 1.40
powder, bbls. ..... lb. 1.42 - 1.44
tech., cryst., bbls..... lb. .85 - .87
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd, 128-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .34 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36 - —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works..lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works..... lb. .17¼- —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .70 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .60 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .15 - —
sec-synthetic, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E..... lb. .15 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms..... lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd..... lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots..... lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots..... lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Industrial (see 1-Decanol).
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, dlvd., same basis..gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Rockies..gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .60½- .66½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis.....gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis.....gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .60½- .66½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis.....gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis.....gal. .41 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.20.53 -20.59
tanks, same basis..gal.20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis...gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.21.63 -21.69
tanks, same basis...gal.21.45 - —

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Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.26 - 1.35
Alcohol, n-propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
Indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms. works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .588 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin 100% dms. frt., alld lb 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 29.15 - —
solution 20% dms. 100-lb lots frt. alld lb. 6.80 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cnys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs. .36 - —
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao kgs. lb. .50 .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanapthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic sotur., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, comi, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works, frt. equald, lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
soln. 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran. dms works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1546- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640- .1840

Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.

Formate, basic soln., cbys. lb. .09½- —
t.c.l. works lb 10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 60.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 65.00 -85.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, 6b., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb 79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99% +, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½- —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb 33 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34 - .37

Aluminum sulfate, cml., bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
ground, c.l., bgs., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, c.l., bgs., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls. lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, distilled, dms, ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 -88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½- .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works, frt. equald ton 87.50 -90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton 96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 375.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, com. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
imported, dms., t.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide NF, gran. bbls lb .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic bbls lb .75 - —
dms lb. .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms. works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, dom., 33.5% N, bgs., western, works ton 66.00 -70.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton 51.00 - —

Alcohol, 2-Ethylbutyl — Ammonium Sulfide

Ammonium nitrate, imported, Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship. point ton 74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 89.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 285.50 - —
smaller, lots, ex whse ton 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .73
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bbls. dms lb. 45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride dms. works lb. .11 .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton 42.00 -47.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l. western works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, works ton 42.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb 08½- .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. ton 240.00 - —
t.c.l., 100% basis, works. ton 300.00 - —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. alld. ton 180.00 - —

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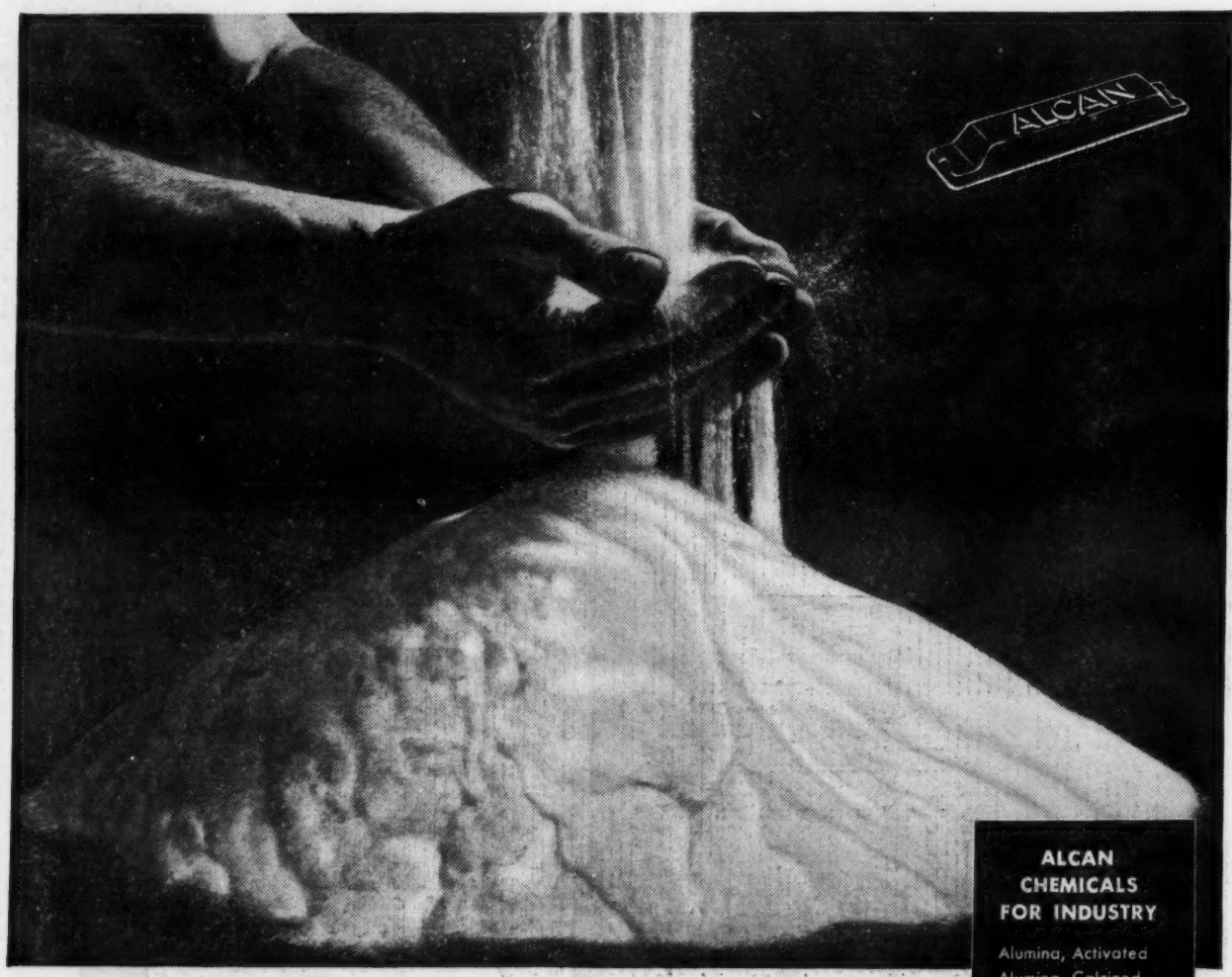
Ammonium Sulfocyanide—Bismuth Subgallate

Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms. c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, cms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, regular, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
technical, dms., c.l., dvld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾ - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¾ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt alld lb .33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .21 - —
Spanish bgs. lb. .28 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed whole, bgs lb .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene 96-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½ - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.33.40 - 33.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.74.80 - 83.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipt. ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis 24.50 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.00 - —
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .60 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
7Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing point, bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing point bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks tank wagon refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks tankwagon refinery ton.21.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. 70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. 75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works lb .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
cryst., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ton.190.00 - 200.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .28 - .32
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white high gel., bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex-whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex-whse ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .01
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
wet dust, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .20 - —
Peroxide, pur., fib. dms., 50-1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 - 36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —



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- **Development of up-to-date shipping methods for the protection and speedy delivery of the products.**

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Aluminum Sulphate
Bauxite
Chlorine, Liquid
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Fluorspar
Lime
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Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms....lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point..... lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .76 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .074 - —
c.l., works ..... lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.... lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .123
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse .. lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c..., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse.. lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron Oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls ..... lb. .50 - —
Black haw root bark, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry byproduct, bgs. c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ..... ton.140.88 -165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 115 00 - —
Bleaching powder dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6 52 - —
blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade unground, 15-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 8.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l..... lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .23
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb. .60 .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn and N C., & at Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport Rock Island, St Louis lb 2.00 - —
toner bbls. tithe flushed same basis lb 1.75 - —
Chinese, bbls. same basis ..lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis .. lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls. same basis lb .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls. same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry bbls. same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls..... lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices 1/2c higher Ala., Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss. N C., S C., Tenn., Tex (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph 1 6c higher Pac Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E..ton.80.00 - —
Los Angeles, works ..... ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y or Chicago..ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works...ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi. ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works..... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. up to 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms. lead-lined, dlvd .... lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys ..... lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol bots ..... lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works ... lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .15¼
l.c.l. works lb 04½ 15½
raw, paper bgs. c.l. works lb 04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb 04¾ 13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 —
l.c.l., works lb 06¼ 07
Turkey type bgs c.l Boston Bethlehem Easton Pa.. Hiwassee, Va. N Y lb. .06¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 —
raw, American bgs works lb .06¾ 06½
Turkey type bgs. works lb .06¾ .07
Vandyke bbls works lb .09½ 12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots lb. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .50 —
Butadiene refined, cyls. refinery lb. .22 —
tanks refinery lb .15 —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 —
n-Butyl acetate, fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Butyl acetate, n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
Lactate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .36 - —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works..... lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms. less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 6.50 6.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate dms. l.c.l., frt equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.90 - —
anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 3.10 - —
syn., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 3.10 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.80 - —
Calamine, USP, dms.... lb. .34 - —
Calciferol cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works, gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .80 - .90
In edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adj.. lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis .. lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse works, frt. alld on 96 lbs or over lb. 09 .10
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars..... lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 - 34.00

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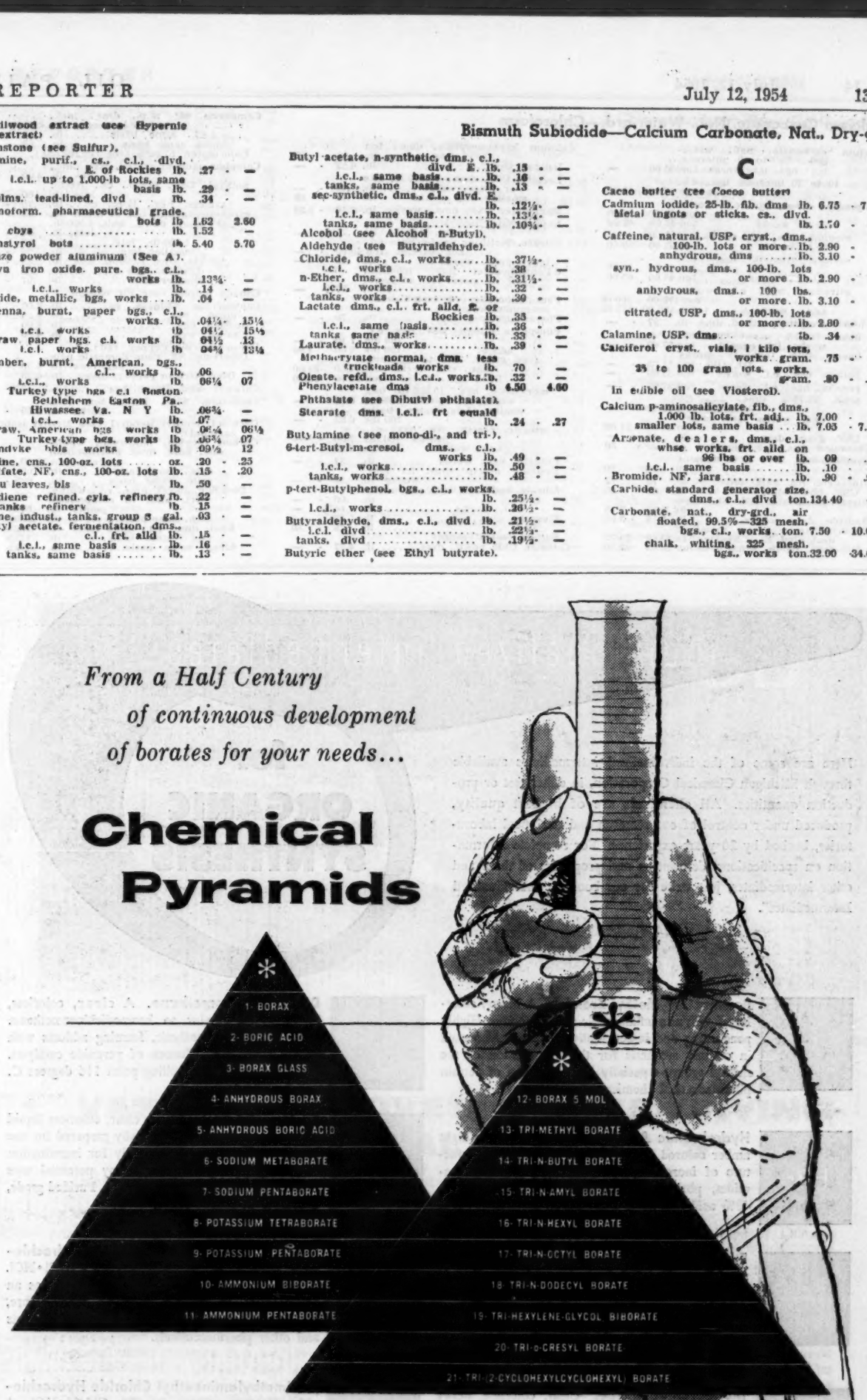
Chemical Pyramids



YOUR NEWEST TOOLS FOR RESEARCH—are the nine boric acid esters listed above (Nos. 13 to 21). Get acquainted with these newly developed boron products with test samples—now available. The many other boron products in our two Chemical Pyramids, various borates, concentrates and ores, have well established places in industry—with new applications constantly appearing. If you are in research work, with a need for B_2O_3, you'll find your widest selection of boron products at Pacific Coast Borax Co. Mail the convenient coupon for further information on the products of interest to you—without obligation.

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Calcium Carbonate, Nat., Water-grd.—Chloroform

Calcium carbonate, nat., water-grd., ½ to 0 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton 30.00 -33.00
t.c.l., works ton 40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 -50.00
t.c.l., works ton 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 160.00
t.c.l., works ton 120.00 175.00
Chloride, cryst., purified, dms lb. .27 - —
flake 77-80% paper ngs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton 27.00 - —
liquor 40%, tankcars works frt. alld ton 11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 33.00 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt equald ton 25.50 - —
t.c.l. works, same basis ton 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 — —
Chromate bgs. frt equald lb. 29½ .30
Cyanide dms. dlvd. E of Rockies. lb. .24 .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls. dms lb. .70 .72
USP, bbls. dms lb. .53 .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. cms lb 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E of Rockies cs. 22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm. 28.65 -32.50

Calcium hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4%, Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 48.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted. gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 7.10 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs 7.60 7.95
feed grade, 18½ to 21 units, bgs., c.l., works ton. 74.00 -84.00
t.c.l., bgs., works ton. 85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs. 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip, dms., frt alld., works lb. .30 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms. lb. 4.97 - —

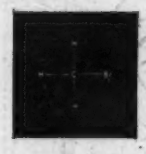
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .08 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs. lb. .75 - .80
synthetic, tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .49 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd. bxs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs. lb. 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .15¾- .16
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl-carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, industrial, wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan areas. ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525- —

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .11 - .13¾
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0950- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stock-points lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .11¼- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .11¾- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .085 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A, cs. lb. 3.95 - —
medium, cs lb. 3.70 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 1.85 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 1.80 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.85 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.85 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 6.65 - 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .24 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .16 - —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .17½- —
shortstick, cracked, bls. lb. .16½- —
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. Nominal
medium, reconditioned, bls. lb. .95 - —
thin, bls lb. 1.00 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 105.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 Nom.
Castoreum, syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
natural, cns lb. 5 00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .48 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .59 - —
38% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .58 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.96
smaller lots works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .70 - .75
Roman cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32¼
smaller lots works lb. .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.00 -88.00
granular bgs. works ton 77 00 —
bulk c.l., works ton. 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South. ton. 51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 61.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1592- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .183
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35

individualized intermediates

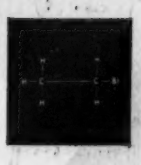
for ORGANIC SYNTHESIS

Here are some of the individualized intermediates available through Michigan Chemical Corporation, in either test or production quantities. All chemicals are of highest quality, produced under control of our research and analytical laboratories, backed by 20 years experience. For complete information on specifications, description and properties of these and other intermediates, just write for our booklet "Individualized Intermediates".

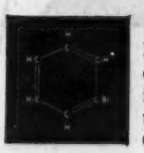


Pestmaster® Methyl Bromide. A heavy, colorless liquid; non-inflammable and poisonous. Highly penetrating and insecticidally effective. Also used in organic synthesis for the introduction of the methyl group, especially in preparation of certain pharmaceutical chemicals.

Hydrobromic Acid. A clear, colorless or light amber colored fuming liquid. Used for manufacture of inorganic metal bromides, aliphatic bromides, pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates. 48% acid and other strengths as desired, in glass.



Ethyl Bromide. A clear, colorless, volatile liquid, specially prepared for use as an intermediate in organic synthesis. Practically free from impurities; has a narrow boiling range. Used in manufacture of dyes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals, especially barbiturates.

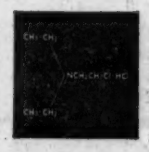


Monobromobenzene. Clear, colorless, heavy liquid. Specially prepared for use as an intermediate in preparation of organic compounds. For introduction of the phenyl radical and in Grignard-type reactions. A pure material with a 4 degrees C. boiling range; specific gravity 1.495.

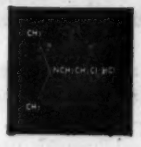
Bromotrichloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 2.0; boiling point 104 degrees C. Miscible with many organic liquids. Useful in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins with peroxide catalyst.

Dibromochloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid similar to bromodichloromethane. Used in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts. Specific gravity 2.38; boiling point 116 degrees C.

Cyclopentyl Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Specially prepared for use in organic synthesis, particularly for introduction of the cyclopentyl radical. Many potential uses in manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Purified grade, 2 degrees C. boiling range.



β-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DEC). $(CH_3CH_2)_2$ N CH_2 $CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including the manufacture of antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.



β-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2$ N CH_2 $CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in Hydrochloride form.

β-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2$ N CH_2 $CHCl$ $CH_3 \cdot HCl$. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

MC

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EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
imported, 60%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs frt alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride, fib, dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bags lb. .82 - .90
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .46 - .47
"0000," bgs., shipt lb. .57 - —
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.55
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port. ton.27.00 -30.20
china, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50 00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .53 - .54
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .62 - .63
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis. bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
tech., high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .39 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
82% purity, bgs., or fib dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.
Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .275 - .30
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .32
tanks, ex works gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3125
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.37 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.28 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.27 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co. bbls., dlvd lb. 2.90 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms. lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.12 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.79 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .95 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms dlvd lb. 1.49 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 10-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocomeal USP gray ogs lb .68 .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .65 Nom.
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. 1.17 Nom.
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11 75 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .25
blue, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .20 Nom.
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .26¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .44
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .41 - .46
Oxychloride, bls., works lb. .40 - .40½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.35 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17 10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.22.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
Undecylenate dms. lb 2.90 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.175.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.170.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .06 - .06½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs min. 100 lbs 7 31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.75 - 4.00
Cottonseed meal, 41%, sacked, Memphis ton.66.00 -67.00
36%, sacked, same basis ton.61.00 -62.00
Coumarin cryst. NF, cns lb 2.94 3.15
powd., cns. lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .23 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —

Creosote, coaltar, refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½ - .50½
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb .133 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret.-cns., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25

VASTLY IMPROVES FREEZE-DRYING OF MEDICAL PRODUCTS

Due to a new technique, CO_2 is again of primary importance in freeze-drying medical products. The new method employs CO_2, not as familiar Dry Ice, but in its *liquid* state. Used in this form, CO_2 offers definite advantages over both Dry Ice and mechanical refrigeration.

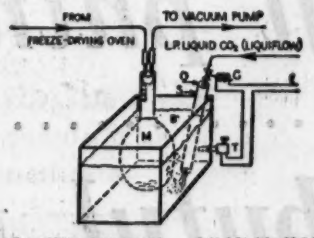
New Convenience and Efficiency

In the new process, liquid CO_2 is stored under pressure in a LIQUIFLOW* receiver. Dry Ice "snow" or liquid CO_2 is instantly available. Waste due to sublimation in storage is eliminated.

CO_2 "snow" is ideal for use in all pre-freezing operations. It is especially suitable where extremely low temperatures, —30° C. and lower, must be rapidly achieved and maintained.

LIQUIFLOW CO_2 receiver. Unit stores liquid CO_2 at 0° F. at 300 psi. Installed and serviced by "LIQUID."

CO_2 in liquid form is an extremely efficient, *easily controlled* refrigerant



FREEZE-DRYING TRAP WITH L.P. LIQUID CO_2 (LIQUIFLOW)

—making it ideal for use in "in vacuo" water vapor removal processes. Piped from the LIQUIFLOW* receiver to condenser bath, liquid CO_2 lowers condensers to desired temperature almost instantly. Precise condenser temperatures—down to—78° C.—may be *automatically* achieved and maintained using liquid CO_2 in conjunction with thermostatic controls. Storage and chopping of Dry Ice and hand charging of condensers is eliminated.

Advantages of LIQUIFLOW* Freeze-Drying

No major capital investment involved. LIQUIFLOW* equipment is installed and serviced by The Liquid Carbonic Corporation. The LIQUIFLOW* system requires far less space than mechanical systems. Mechanical failure or breakdown is virtually impossible. No CO_2 loss in storage. *Controlled* low temperatures may be reached with extreme rapidity, simplicity and convenience.

The LIQUID CARBONIC staff of experienced technicians is always available for consultation and technical assistance in developing and modernizing freeze-drying installations.

Mail The Coupon For further information on the LIQUIFLOW* freeze-drying method

THE LIQUID CARBONIC CORPORATION
3106 South Kedzie Avenue • Chicago 23, Illinois

Please send me full particulars on the new LIQUIFLOW method of Freeze-Drying.

Name_____

Company_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____

Cryolite—Dimethyl Sulfate

Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .14¼ - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½ - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —

Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

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2,4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .494 - —
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - .56½
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - .56½
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs, works ton 48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works ton 56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., works ton 64.35 - —

Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% fa., bbls lb. .24 - .28
over 2% fa., bbls lb. .33 - .34
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .86 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.93 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10¼ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
o-Dianisidine dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —

Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - .69
tanks, works, divd lb. .66 - .66½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd., works lb. .31½ - .32
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, refined, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .13 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼ - .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ - .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E, lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., divd lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .68½ - —
tanks, divd lb. .65½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., divd. E, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, divd lb. .19½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., divd E, lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.50 - 6.00
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms. lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works, divd lb. .61 - .61¼
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13½ - —
nat., bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhydrous, dms., c.l., divd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, divd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., divd., 100% basis lb. .55 - —
tanks, divd lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, divd. lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .16½ - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

dioctyl phthalate

dibutyl phthalate

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
2205 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½-
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½-
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½-
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½-
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .36
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼-
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾-
tanks, frt alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45½-
l.c.l., works lb. .46½-
tanks, works lb. .46½-
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .62 - .61½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .7 —
smaller lots dlvd lb. .56 —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾-
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼
tanks same basis lb. .27 —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .48½-
l.c.l., works gal. .53½-
ex-wnse. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms. c.l., works. Sou.n. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾-
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.i. U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks same basis lb. .13½- —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb.13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No
420 Brown M lb. 98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Ailzarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.96 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
works:— lb. 1.71 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. .86 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .60 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .64 - —
Y, extra lb. 3.08 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 4.33 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 2.90 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 1.10 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb.

Dimethylamine—Epinephrine

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb 1.25 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.07 - 1.11
tanners bbls lb .05 - .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .55 - —
select, bundles lb. .60 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.32.95 -35.00
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .93 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .45 - .55

ANTIBIOTICS

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NEOMYCIN SULFATE

CRYSTALLINE PENICILLIN G POTASSIUM U.S.P.
CRYSTALLINE PENICILLIN G SODIUM U.S.P.
CRYSTALLINE PROCAINE PENICILLIN G

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in bulk, and in a wide selection of vials of single products and combinations.

Our customers tell us the quality of our antibiotics is superior.

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Penicillin
Streptomycin
Dihydrostreptomycin

VITAMINS
B_1—Thiamine HCl U.S.P.
B_{12} Crystalline U.S.P.
(Cyanocobalamin)
0.1% Trituration with Calcium Phosphate Dibasic
0.1% Trituration with Mannitol
B_{12} Solids for Oral Preparations
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Bitartrate
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Tricholine Citrate
†Folic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
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Sulfadiazine U.S.P.**
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
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Sulfapyridine N.F.**
Sulfabenzamide**
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide**
Phthalylsulfacetamide

OTHER PRODUCTS
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.†
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Cinchophen N.F.**
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
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N-acetyl-p-aminophenol
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2-Amino-5-Nitrothiazole
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use) (also sulfas above)

*Trade-Mark
†**and sodium salt
***with sodium or calcium salt

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Ergosterol—Gasoline

Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 29.75 -32.50
Sulfate, bots. oz. 34.50 -35.61
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
tanks frt alld lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
synthetic, 85-96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .74 - .90
Bromide, tech., 96%, dms., e.l. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .69 - .72
smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., c.l. same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks same basis lb. .10 —
USP, bots., cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.a., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½- —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works lb. .51½- .52
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., dlvd. lb. .53½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono. Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks lb. .18½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.55 - 3.15
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton 11 75 -12.50
Pottery bgs., ton lots, works ton 20 00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .10 - —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06¼- .06½
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cybs lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 -40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 34.00 -35 00
Oregon, bbls gal. No prices.
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 135.00 - —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 130.00 - —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 -41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd lb. .062 - —
Zone 2 lb. .065 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .069 - —
tanks, Zone 1, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, dlvd lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, Zone 1, dlvd lb. .0345- —
Zone 2, dlvd lb. .0395- —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00- .21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .113 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 84 octane gal. .11¼- —
Group 3, 84 octane gal. .1075- .11375
Gulf coast, 83 octane gal. .116 - —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane gal. .1345- .143
Penn. western US motor 86 octane gal. .1375- .1415
natural, group 3, 26-80 octane gal. .04½- —

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LOIDS • • FORM
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- **Salicylic Acid and Salicylates** for drugs, odorants, dyes, resins
- **Chlorination and Oxidation Derivatives of Toluene** (Benzyl Chloride, Benzaldehyde, Benzoic Acid) for dyes, sanitizers, drugs and cosmetics
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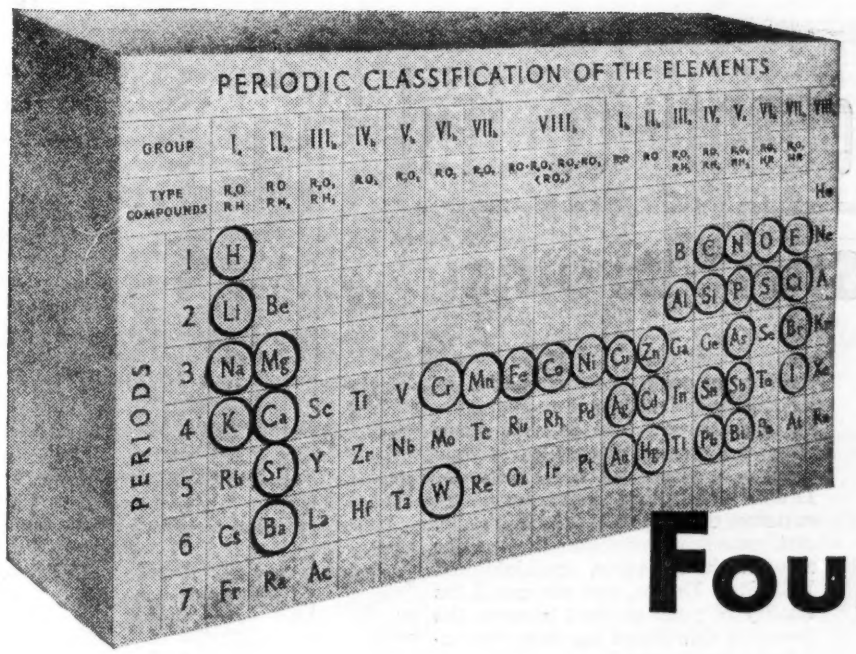
	Ba		W					Au	Hg			Pb	Bi		



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Gelatin—Hexylresorcinol

Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l.	lb.	.57	—
150 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l.	lb.	.68	—
200 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l.	lb.	.74	—
225 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l.	lb.	.77	—
275 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l.	lb.	.84	—
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.23	.24
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.17	.20
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	.23
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.23	.24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	1.90	2.20
standard, cns., dms	lb.	.60	1.00
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	1.45	2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	4.00	7.75
from Jamaican root, bls	lb.	6.00	10.25
Root, African, bls	lb.	.26	—
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.40	—
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.31	—
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.29½	—
Rhattoon, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.25	—
Glauber s salt, anhyd see Sodium sulphate)			
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
104 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
131 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.24	—
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
191 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.25	—
222 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.26	—
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
65 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
86 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.17	—
Glue, bone, packers, 115 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
135 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.			
hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41	.42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23	Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.21	Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Glycerine, refd., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	22.50	23.00
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	20.00	20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls	lb.	2.25	2.50
powd., bxs	lb.	2.75	3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib, dms. ex whse	lb.	.06	.09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04	—
house, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05¼	—
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06½	—
yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05⅜	—
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.10	—
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works	lb.	6.00	—
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.38	—
16-30%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.39	—
31-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.40	—
45-49%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.43	—
50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.48	—
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	—

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39¾	—
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.60	—
Paris (see Paris green).			
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works.	lb.	3.95	—
resinated, bbls	lb.	3.50	—
water dispersable, bbls	lb.	1.71	—
Pigment B, kegs	lb.	1.35	—
Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	44	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb.	2.10	2.15
liquid, cbys., dms	lb.	2.30	2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms	lb.	3.40	3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).			
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.19	—
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	.23	.24
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.38	.42
Camphor (see C).			
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	—
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.18	.19
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.16	.17
Manila, C, bgs	lb.	.38	.40
CBB, bgs.	lb.	.26	.28
DBB, bgs	lb.	.24	.25½
DK, bgs	lb.	.18	—
dust, bgs	lb.	.11	.12½
soft, MA, bgs	lb.	.17	.19
WS, bgs	lb.	.32	.36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.23	.25
nubs, bgs	lb.	.30	.32
seeds, bgs	lb.	.15	.17
sorts, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.21	.23
nubs, bgs	lb.	.38	.40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs	lb.	.27	.29
dust, bgs	lb.	.16	.18
E, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
East India, batu, bold, bgs.	lb.	.14	.15½
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.08½	.09
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14	.16
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.11	.13
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.11	.13
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.13	.14
nubs, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Siam, cs	lb.	.35	.37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.39	.41
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.29	—
No. 3, bbls	lb.	No prices.	
dust, bgs	lb.	.16½	.17
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.15¼	—
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls	lb.	.38	—
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.28	.29
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.24	.25
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.31	.33
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.38	.40
Opium (see O).			
Olibanum siftings, cs	lb.	.15	.30
tears, cs.	lb.	.22	.30
Rosin (see R).			
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).			
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs	lb.	2.85	2.90
No. 2, cs	lb.	2.45	2.50
No. 3, cs	lb.	1.60	1.70
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	1.25	1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C	ton	20.30	—
terra alba, domestic, same basis.	ton	19.00	—
works, N. Y. C.	ton	16.00	—
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C.	ton	55.00	—
ex warehouse	ton	60.00	62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.28	.32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb.	3.50	4.25
Hellebore root dom. green, bls	lb.	.55	.65
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
No 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	—
paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.14¾	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.14¾	—
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works	lb.	50.00	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	2.60	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.232	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.242	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.239	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.249	—
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.40½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½	—
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).			
Hexane industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15½	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.13½	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl, cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	2.25	7.50
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	.71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	14.00	—
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	14.50	—

You get "built-in" quality control with USS Steel Drums

Effective quality control *can* be extended beyond your own manufacturing operations. It can go right along with your product after it leaves your plant . . . when you use USS Steel Drums. This means the end of costly customer claims that result from scale, dirt, grease and rust contamination. For now, with scale-free, rust-inhibited USS Steel Drums, you can guard the quality of your product between the time you ship it and the time the customer actually uses it.

These sturdy steel containers are made of high grade USS Steel. A truly effective rust-inhibiting coating has been applied to a surface that has been cleaned — physically and chemically — so completely that the protective coating will not flake off or be undermined by rust and corrosion. USS Steel Drums are better for you . . . better for your customers.

• • •

United States Steel Products fabricates stainless, galvanized, tinned, painted and decorated drums and pails. Furnished in a wide range of capacities with a variety of fittings and openings to meet your particular requirements.

WRITE FOR FREE BROCHURE

If you want further information on this quality steel drum, write to us at New York for this full-color brochure, "USS Drums — 100% Scale-free and Rust-inhibited."

"It's Better to Ship in Steel"

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS DIVISION

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, DEPT. 574, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Los Angeles and Alameda, Calif. • Port Arthur, Texas • Chicago, Ill. • New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa.

USS STEEL DRUMS

UNITED STATES STEEL

Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 450.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works, kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works.. kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots..oz. 9.35 -10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots.....oz. 8.50 - 9.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls. .....lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine bots ..... oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots .... oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulfate, bots.....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots ... bot 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles..lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 1.55
Hydroturamide dms. fib ctns., works lb. .30 .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Peroxide USP bbls. dlvd ... lb. .03¾ .05
35%, cbys., dlvd..... lb. .228 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb .98 1.06
tech. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .77 —
l.c.l. frt equald ... lb .82 —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 5.10 - 6.00
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)
Hyoscyamine, bots .....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. .....oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots .....oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms .....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots .....lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd.....lb. 5.00 —
dms., dlvd. .....lb. 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns.....lb. 3.85 - 8.25
b-Ionone, cns .....lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac, root, bgs. .....lb. 7.00 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 7.50 - —
Irish moss bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns .....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .62 - .93
formate dms. .....lb. .80 —
Propionate, dms .....lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd .. lb. .50 —
Isoeugenol, cns .....lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powder, bulk, 25-kilo lots or more..kilo.23.00 -25.50
smaller lots ..... kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, commercial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone dms. c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks works ..... lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls .....lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs..... lb. .16 - .18
Tar, NF, dms .....lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal fib. dms ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. gal. .095 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w gal. .138 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w.gal. .09¼- .09¾
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w. gal. .105 - —
Okla.Tex., 42-44 s.g., w.w. gal. .09½- .10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w. gal. .11 - .12
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .12 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works .....lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works....lb. .23¼- —
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works.....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works....lb. .25¼- —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .36
USP, anhydrous, dms., works..lb. .30 - .33
hydrous, dms., works.....lb. .29 - .32
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago.....lb. .1620- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Lauryl chloride, distilled, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaid..lb. .74 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload..lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls fb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls ..... lb. .16 - .20
select, bls .....lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., gran. bbls .....lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd.....lb. .31 - .33

Which of these Fluorine Compounds do you need?

☑ for process uses ☑ for research

FLUORINE
Elemental Fluorine

ACIDS
Fluoboric Acid
Fluosulfonic Acid
Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhyd.
Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhyd. High Purity
Hydrofluoric Acid, Aqueous Tech.
Hydrofluoric Acid, Aqueous, Purif. & Reag.

ACID FLUORIDES
Ammonium Bifluoride
Potassium Bifluoride
Sodium Bifluoride

ALKALI FLUOBORATES
Ammonium Fluoborate
Potassium Fluoborate
Sodium Fluoborate

ALKALI FLUORIDES
Ammonium Fluoride
Potassium Fluoride, Cryst. & Anhyd.
Sodium Fluoride, Tech.
Sodium Fluoride, Reagent

DOUBLE FLUORIDES
Chromium Potassium Fluoride
Potassium Ferric Fluoride
Potassium Titanium Fluoride
Potassium Zirconium Fluoride
Sodium Zirconium Fluoride
Sodium Silico Fluoride
Potassium Aluminum Fluoride

METAL FLUORIDES
Aluminum Fluoride
Aluminum Fluoride, Crystal
Antimony Trifluoride
Antimony Pentafluoride
Barium Fluoride
Cadmium Fluoride
Calcium Fluoride
Chromium Trifluoride
Cupric Fluoride
Ferric Fluoride
Lead Tetrafluoride
Magnesium Fluoride (Not Optical Grade)
Mercuric Fluoride
Manganese Trifluoride
Molybdenum Hexafluoride
Nickelous Fluoride
Selenium Hexafluoride
Silver Difluoride
Strontium Fluoride
Titanium Tetrafluoride
Tellurium Hexafluoride
Tungsten Hexafluoride
Zinc Fluoride
Zirconium Tetrafluoride

NON-METALLIC FLUORIDES
Boron Fluoride Gas
Boron Fluoride Ether (Diethyl) Complex
Boron Fluoride Phenol Complex
Boron Fluoride Ammonia Complex
Boron Fluoride Diacetic Acid Complex
Boron Fluoride Di-n-Butyl Ether Complex
Boron Fluoride Dihydrate
Boron Fluoride Piperidine Complex
Boron Fluoride Ethyl "Cellosolve" Complex
Boron Fluoride Hexamethylene-tetramine Complex
Boron Fluoride Monoacetic Acid Complex
Boron Fluoride Para-cresol Complex
Boron Fluoride Triethanolamine Complex
Boron Fluoride Urea Complex
Sulfur Hexafluoride

METAL FLUOBORATE SOLUTIONS
Cadmium Fluoborate
Chromium Fluoborate
Cobalt Fluoborate
Copper Fluoborate
Ferrous (Iron) Fluoborate
Indium Fluoborate
Lead Fluoborate
Nickel Fluoborate
Silver Fluoborate
Stannous (Tin) Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoborate

HALOGEN FLUORIDES
Bromine Trifluoride
Bromine Pentafluoride
Chlorine Trifluoride
Iodine Pentafluoride

GENETRON® ORGANIC FLUORINE COMPOUNDS

Fluoromethanes

Trichloromonofluoromethane	CCl_3F
Dichlorodifluoromethane	CCl_2F_2
Monochlorodifluoromethane	$CHClF_2$
Trifluoromethane (Fluoroform)	CHF_3
Monochlorotrifluoromethane	$CClF_3$

Fluoroethanes

Difluoroethane (Ethylidene fluoride)	$CH_3 \cdot CHF_2$
Difluoromonochloroethane	$CH_3 \cdot CClF_2$
Tetrachlorodifluoroethane	$CCl_3 \cdot CClF_2$
Monochlorotrifluoroethane	$CH_2Cl \cdot CF_3$
Trichlorotrifluoroethanes	$CCl_2F \cdot CClF_2$ $CCl_3 \cdot CF_3$
Dichlorotetrafluoroethanes	$CClF_2 \cdot CClF_2$ $CCl_2F \cdot CF_3$
Monochloropentafluoroethane	$CClF_2 \cdot CF_3$

Fluoroethylenes

Difluoroethylene (Vinylidene fluoride)	$CH_2 = CF_2$
Dichlorodifluoroethylene	$CCl_2 = CF_2$
Trifluorochloroethylene	$CClF = CF_2$
Monochlorodifluoroethylene	$CHCl = CF_2$

Fluorobromoethanes

Dibromodifluoroethane	$CH_2Br \cdot CBrF_2$

Fluorinated Acetic Acids and Anhydrides

Dichloromonofluoroacetic acid and anhydride	CCl_2FCOOH and $(CCl_2FCO)_2O$
Monochlorodifluoroacetic acid and anhydride	$CClF_2COOH$ and $(CClF_2CO)_2O$

Fluorinated Acetones

Tetrachlorodifluoroacetone	$CCl_2F \cdot CO \cdot CCl_2F$
Trichlorotrifluoroacetone	$CCl_2F \cdot CO \cdot CClF_2$
Dichlorotetrafluoroacetone	$CClF_2 \cdot CO \cdot CClF_2$

Various Other Organic Fluorine Chemicals

Through aggressive research and development, General Chemical sets the pace in fluorine chemistry . . . making more and more of these versatile chemical "tools" available so that your development program today can become tomorrow's production.

Listed here are a hundred organic and inorganic fluorine compounds which General presently offers. Many are produced in carload, tank car or other commercial quantities. Others are made in pilot plants or intermittently on a laboratory scale for experimental uses. For some of these, studies of properties are in early stages. General has a number of other fluorine products under investigation in addition to those on the list; thus the company is geared to serve you well—now—and in the future.

That's why it's wise to see General Chemical when your work indicates the need for fluorine chemicals. With fifty year's experience in the field, we may be able to save you time, money and effort.

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GC Allied Chemical

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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☐ Have a representative call on me_____
☐ I am interested in using this product for_____
Name_____
Title_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____ OPD-7

Lead Arsenate—Magnesium Hydroxide

Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .41½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms.....lb. .43 • —
Iodide, NF V jars.....lb. 3.82 • —
Linoleate, fused, 26½% Pb, dms. lb. .33 • —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .14 • —
St. Louis.....lb. .1380- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .32¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis lb. .33¾- —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¼- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .34¾- —

Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.

Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1495- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd....lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd...lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works..lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works...lb. .31¼- —
Lead, peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 • —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 • —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .31 • —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 • —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate; Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms... lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms.....lb. .20¼- .20½
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15½- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- .18¾
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works.....lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. .....lb. .06 • .12
gran., bbls. .....lb. .12 • .17
powd., bbls. .....lb. .10 • .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton. 14.50 • —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 12.50 • —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 11.50 • —
Austin, Texas.....ton. 9.50 • —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton. 11.50 • —
Buffalo, N. Y. .....ton. 14.00 • —
Cedar Hollow, Pa .. ton. 11.50 • —
Duluth, Minn. .....ton. 12.50 • —
El Paso, Texas.....ton. 14.00 • —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 14.00 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ... ton. 12.50 • —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 10.00 • —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 10.25 • —
Kimballton, Va. .....ton. 10.25 • —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 10.50 • —
Lee, Mass .....ton. 12.50 • —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 • —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 10.00 • —
Los Angeles, Cal....ton. 25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff Ohio..ton. 10.00 • —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ..ton. 11.00 • —
Mosher, Mo. .....ton. 10.75 • —
Nelson, Ark. .....ton. 14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill. .....ton. 10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla. .....ton. 13.50 • —
Scotrock, Ala. .....ton. 10.25 • —
Springfield, Mo. .....ton. 12.25 • —
Winooski, Vt .....ton. 15.50 • —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 11.50 • —
York, Pa.....ton. 15.50 • —
Lime, hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass .ton. 15.50 • —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 14.50 • —
Austin, Texas.....ton. 13.00 • —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 14.50 • —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 16.00 • —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton. 14.50 • —
Chicago, Ill .....ton. 15.00 • —
Duluth, Minn.....ton. 14.00 • —
El Paso, Texas.....ton. 17.50 • —
Engle, W. Va .....ton. 14.50 • —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 14.00 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 16.50 • —
Hannibal, Mo. .....ton. 12.00 • —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 13.50 • —
Kimballton, Va.....ton. 13.50 • —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 13.00 • —
Lee, Mass .....ton. 15.50 • —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton. 14.00 • —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 12.00 • —
Marble Cliff, Ohio... ton. 15.50 • —
McNeil, Tex.....ton. 13.00 • —
Meneminee, Mich. ....ton. 14.00 • —
Mosher, Mo. .....ton. 13.00 • —
North Tazewell, Va.. ton. 12.75 • —
Quincy, Ill. .....ton. 10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla .....ton. 16.00 • —
Scotrock, Ala .....ton. 13.50 • —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 12.25 • —
Winooski, Vt .....ton. 15.50 • —
Woodville, Ohio .....ton. 14.50 • —
York, Pa .....ton. 14.50 • —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 17.00 • —
Annville, Pa .....ton. 17.00 • —
Austin, Texas.....ton. 13.00 • —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 17.50 • —
Carey, Ohio .....ton. 11.00 • —
Duluth, Minn. .....ton. 15.00 • —
Engle, W. Va. .....ton. 14.50 • —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 14.00 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 16.50 • —
Keystone, Ala .....ton. 13.50 • —
Kimballton, Va .....ton. 13.50 • —
Lee, Mass .....ton. 17.00 • —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton. 16.00 • —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton. 16.00 • —
McNeil, Tex.....ton. 16.00 • —
Meneminee, Mich.... ton. 14.00 • —
Mosher, mo. .....ton. 13.00 • —
North Tazewell, Va.. ton. 12.75 • —
Reddick, Fla. .....ton. 16.00 • —
Rockland, Me. .....ton. 10.00 • —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 12.25 • —
Scotrock, Ala. .....ton. 13.50 • —
Winooski, Vt. .....ton. 17.00 • —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 16.50 • —
York, Pa .....ton. 15.50 • —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works..ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms....lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms.....lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works..lb. 1.58 • —
dms., works.....lb. 2.10 • —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 • —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls..lb. .34 • .35
without leaves, bls.....lb. .40 • .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills. ton. 60.00 -61.00
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton. 55.00 -56.00
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16½- —
Lithium benzoate, dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Chloride, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.22 - 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs...lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.15 • —
ton lots.....lb. 2.20 • —
less ton lots.....lb. 2.25 • —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, ton lots, dms..lb. 1.10 • —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 • —

Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.

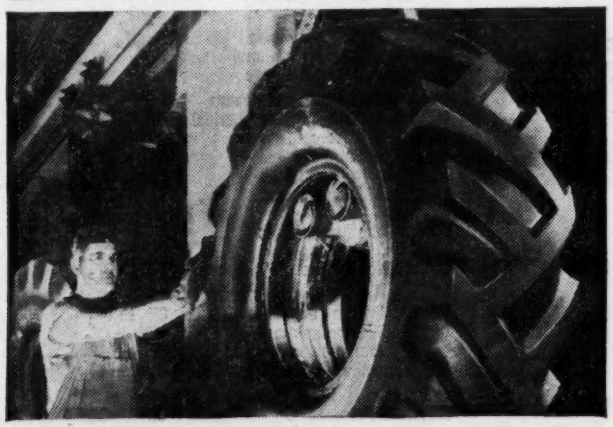
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .45 • —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works..oz. 29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 • —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1.....lb. .35 • —
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.50 • —
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots...kilo. 140.00 -150.00

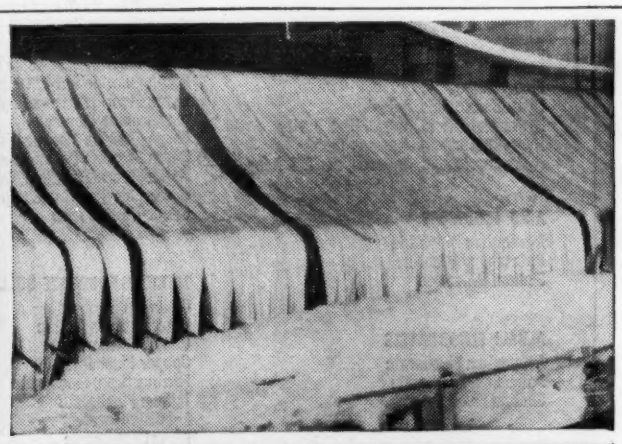
M

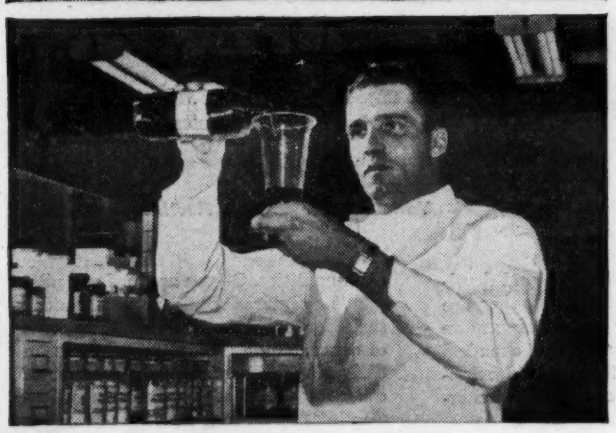
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.28 - 1.30
West Indian, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.30 • —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works..lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, light bgs., works...lb. .23 - .25
extra light, works.....lb. .31 • —
USP, light, ctns.....lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. .....lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton. 82.50 • —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 38.00 • —
Magnesium bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12 • —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .14 • —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county. Pa Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., 95-98%, lump, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14 • .15
powd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 50.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 55.00 -105.00
hydrous, flake, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 50.00 • —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton. 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., ctns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20¼- .30







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Low Cost Intermediates

Because of their low cost and low equivalent weight, Rohm & Haas methylamines are ideal sources of basic organic nitrogen. They can be used as intermediates for many products. These include accelerators for vulcanizing rubber, pharmaceuticals such as antihistamines, surfactants, photographic developers, fungicides, and dyestuffs.

All three amines—mono-, di-, and trimethylamine—are shipped in both aqueous and anhydrous form, in drums, cylinders, or tankcars. They are produced in large volume at two separate plants, which guarantees you continuing availability.

Twenty years of producing and handling methylamines assure you a product of high purity and uniform quality. This experience is yours for the asking in detailed, authoritative literature to help you in research, process development, and plant design.

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☐ Methylamines ☐ PRIMENE JM-T ☐ PRIMENE 81-T
☐ t-Octylamine ☐ Acetone cyanohydrin
☐ Glycolonitrile ☐ Dimethylformamide
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Company.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

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ROHM & HAAS COMPANY
WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.
Representatives in principal foreign countries

PRIMENE is a trade-mark, Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and in principal foreign countries.

Magnesium hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - .2829
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .46 - .48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.08
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .32 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works, ton 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 91.50 - —
dms., works ton 94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls. lb. .37½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .33
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .23 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 69.00 -70.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¼- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 7.50 - —
Japanese, cs lb. 13.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.58 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.38 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.34 - 6.39
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.27 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.52 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.42 - 5.46
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 5.64 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask 280.00 -285.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss., 3c. higher.
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .48 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., dvld., metropolitan areas gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld gal. .27 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald., with Camden, N. J. gal. .25½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld or dvld gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals. min., dlvd. metropolitan areas, gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld, or dlvd. gal. .32 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97% fib dms, same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory in all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .44¼- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes works lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vs. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .43
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —

Magnesium Hypophosphite—Mica, Wet-grod., Wallpaper

Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .03 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 4.65
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 50 lb. lots lb. .58 - —
dms. lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .79 - —

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 6.40
standard, dms., cns lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —

Volume buyers of
SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS!
it will pay you to investigate
ORONITE
ALKANE
the basic raw material used in making a variety of detergents and wetting agents

If you are a large user or seller of surface active materials, it will pay you to talk over sulfonation with us. It could be more profitable for you to start with the base raw material, Oronite Alkane, and produce your own surface active agents.

1. Oronite Alkane is the principal and basic material used in sulfonating a great variety of the highest quality synthetic detergents and wetting agents. Because Oronite is the world's largest producer of synthetic detergent raw materials, we can offer you assured supply on consistently high quality Alkane.

2. We have the experience, *plus* engineering and manufacturing specialists to accurately estimate your complete needs for sulfonation. Plant designs, equipment needs and prices, performance data, yields—everything you need to know. You may find the sulfonating process a lot less costly than you think. Why not talk it over? Write or phone the Oronite office nearest you and we will have a detergent engineer contact you.

Oronite Alkane is available from three centrally located bulk storage terminals. Tank car or tank truck delivery.

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Detergent Slurry • Detergent D-40 • Detergent D-60
Dispersant NI-W • Dispersant NI-O • Wetting Agents

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30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y. • 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

Mica, Wet-grd., White—Oil, Cananga, Native

Mica, wet grd., white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10½- .11
New York gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs lb 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo content lb 1.40 - —
technical, kgs. works basis Mo content lb 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidum (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine 25%-40% dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine cns oz 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd. cns oz 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide cns oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
Musk, syn., ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11⅝
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Montana, Oriental, bgs lb. .09½- —
yellow, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton.47.00 -48.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.63.00 - —
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton.43.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see 5).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .059 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0615- —
tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .04½- .04¾
refd., indust., dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .88½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs, works lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500 lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Nikethamide, cbya lb. 5.75 - 6.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

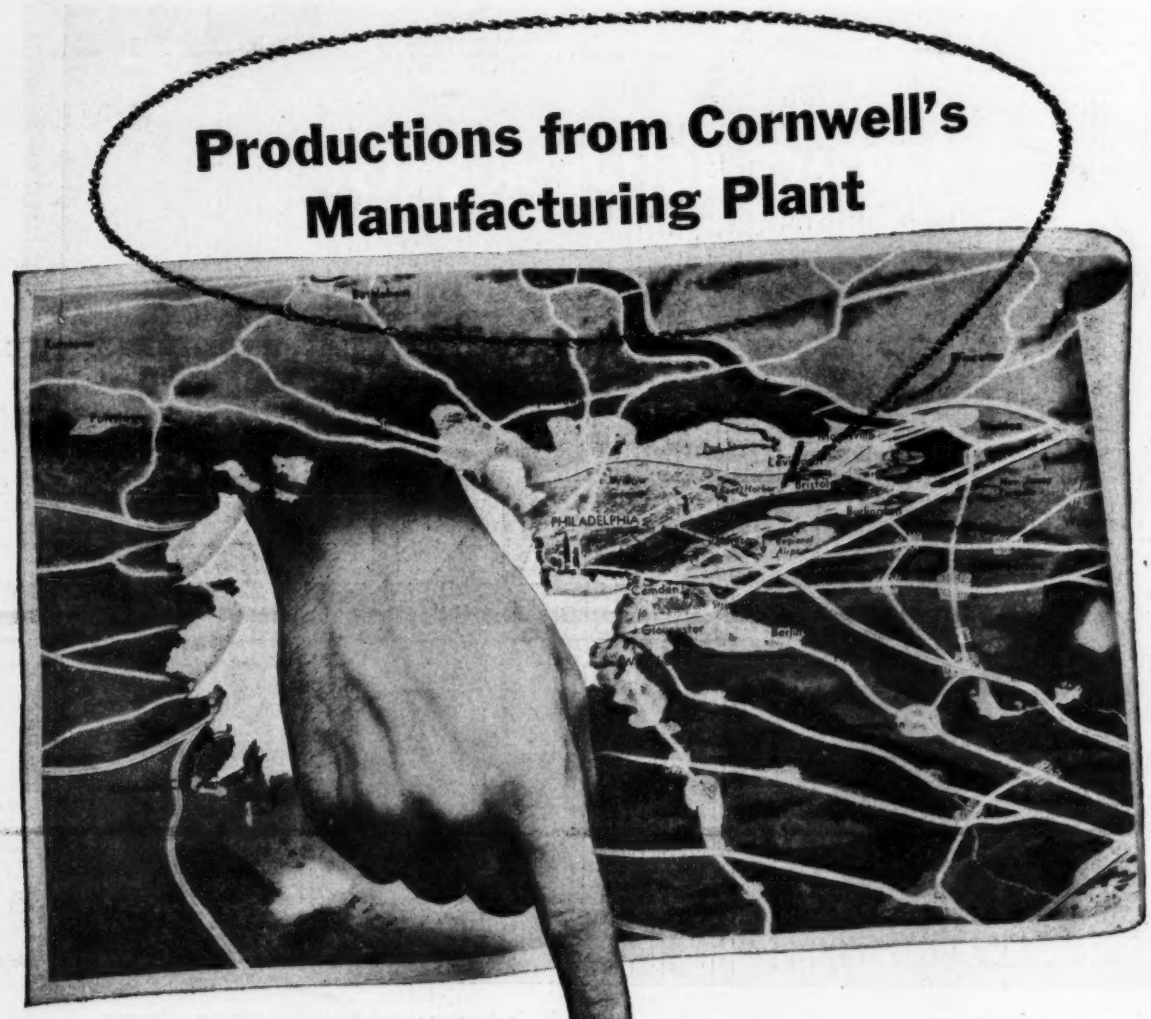
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, 100% basis ton.126.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.65 - 4.40
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots. 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .30 - .30¾
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- .31¾
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, bgs lb. .40 - —
shrivels, bgs. lb. .37 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. .29½- —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.05 - 2.55
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Angelica root, bots lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb. 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 10.75 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.75 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.05 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 2.00 - —
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .38 - .45
white, dms. lb. .31 - .38
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb. 12.50 -13.75



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Electrolyte Acids—all strengths
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Muriatic Acid 20°
Nitric Acid 36° 38° 40° 42°
Phenol Sulphonic Acid
Acetic Acid
Pickling Acids
Inhibited Sulphuric, Muriatic Acids
Mixed Acids (Nitric-Sulphuric)

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Cornwells Heights, Pa.—Orchard 3-2077

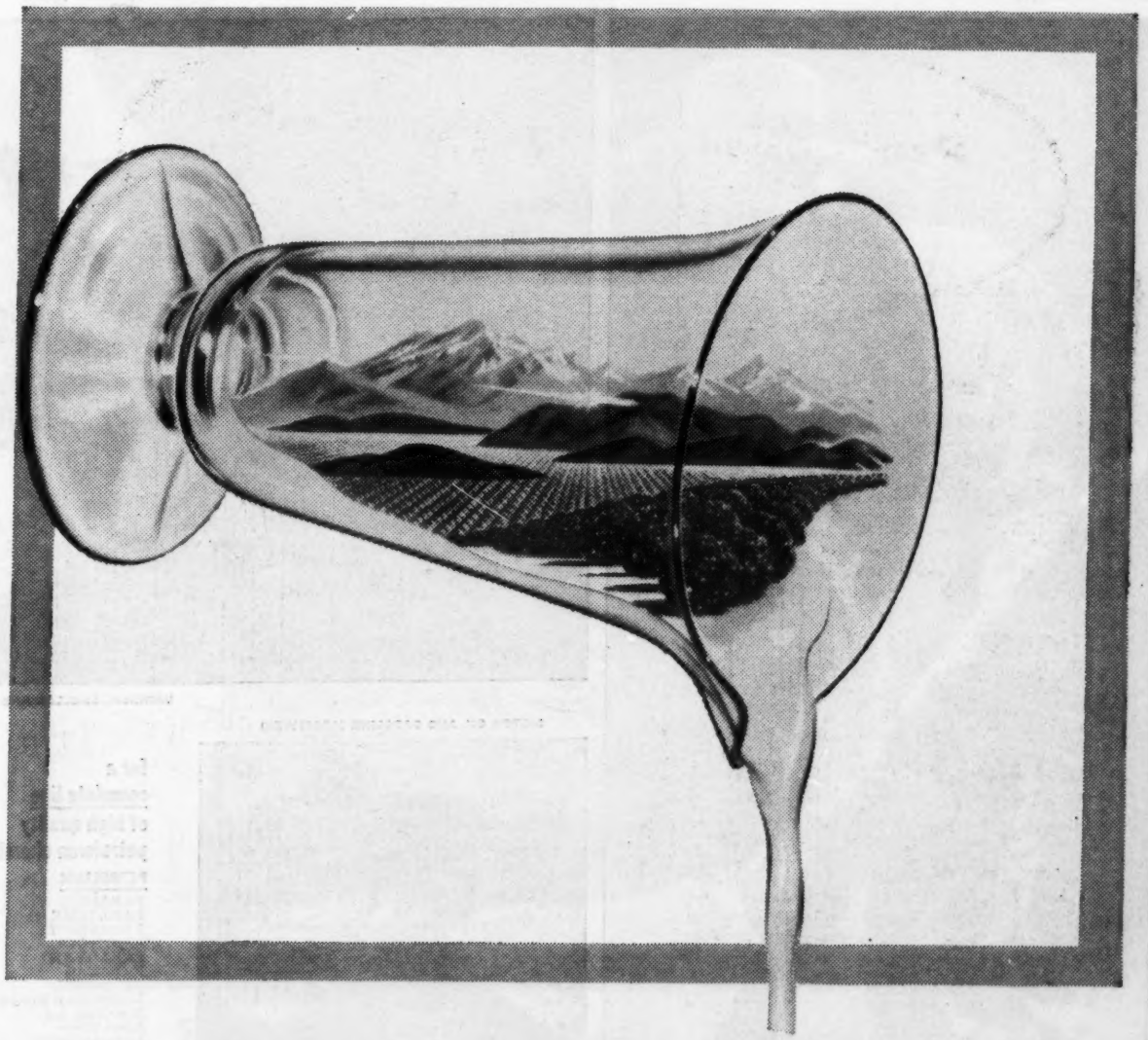
Oil, capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	40.00	-50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2150	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2260	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2310	—
tanks	lb.	.2160	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2110	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2160	—
tanks	lb.	.2010	—
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.2350	.2450
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.1775	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1825	—
tanks	lb.	.1675	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.1575	.1600
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.13½	.14
75%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	.17½
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1800	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1850	—
tanks	lb.	.1700	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1950	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20	—
tanks	lb.	.1850	—
Cedarleaf, cns., dms	lb.	2.25	- 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.90	- 1.15
Celery seed, bots	lb.	15.00	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots.	lb.	185.00	-280.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots	lb.	30.50	-34.25
leaf, cns	lb	1 25	3 25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia)	lb.	No stocks.	
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms.	lb.	.90	- 1.15
Java, true, dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Java-type, cns.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Clove, USP, cns., dms	lb.	3.70	- 4.50
leaf, unrectified, dms	lb.	1.50	—
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.13¾	—
Pac. Coast	lb.	.12¾	—
refined, Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼	—
deodorized tax incl., non ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.23½	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	lb.	.10½	—
Codliver, USP, dms	lb.	1.35	- 1.45
Copaiba, cns	lb.	1.50	- 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	15.25	-20.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.14½	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.07	—
refined, salad, dms.	lb.	.19¼	.19½
tanks	lb.	.17¾	—
Costus, bots.	oz.	9.00	—
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.14¼	.14⅜
Valley	lb.	.14¼	—
Texas	lb.	.13¾	.14
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.03½	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01¾	—
refined, salad, dms.	lb.	.19¼	.19½
tanks	lb.	.17¾	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns	lb.	4.15	- 4.30
Cypress, bots.	lb.	5.30	—
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	2.80	- 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms	lb.	4.30	- 5.30
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms	lb.	.60	- .93
80-90%, dms	lb.	.75	- 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.35	- 2.80
Fish, refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1350	.1450
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1530	.1630
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1200	.1300
tanks	lb.	.1050	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.08	.09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.09	.10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.09	.10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units		.10½	.11
100,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	.14
200,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	.14
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	.14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	.14¾
500,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	.14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	6.50	- 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	9.00	-12.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	10.50	-13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	9.85	-13.50
Grapefruit, dms.	lb.	2.50	- 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms.	lb.	.12	- .12½
extra, winter, strained, dms.	lb.	.16	- .16½
prime, burning, dms.	lb.	.17	- .17½
Guaiacwood, cns	lb.	1.40	- 1.90
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots.	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.65	- —
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.00	- 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 4.50
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	5.60	- 7.25
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	4.75	- 6.90
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	6.35	- 6.50
Messina, cns.	lb.	6.05	- 6.50
terpeneless, bots	lb.	32.00	-65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	1.40	- 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns	lb.	3.70	- 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.	lb.	5.25	- 6.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	4.80	- 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	7.75	- 8.50
terpeneless, bots	lb.	29.50	-100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1875	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1900	.1950
tankcar, f.o.b. Minneapolis.	lb.	.1600	—
New York	lb.	.1725	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1755	—
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.00	- 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb.	2.75	- 5.35
Italian, cns	lb.	6.25	- 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast	lb.	.06¾	—
Gulf ports	lb.	.07½	Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms	lb.	.18	Nom.
synthetic, cans, dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms.	lb.	.33	- .34
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.32	- .33
30° cold test, dms.	lb	.30	.31
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	85.00	-250.00
Spanish, bots	lb.	35.00	-85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb	2.85	3.65
West Indian cns., dms	lb	2.60	3.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms	lb.	.90	- 1.30
Oiticica, liquid, dms.	lb.	.19	- .19½
tanks	lb.	.17½	- .17¾
Oil, oleo, extra, dms.	lb.	.17	- .17½
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine bots	lb	8.00	—
Olive, edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.15	- 2.25
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.40	- .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms	lb.	.67	- 1.25
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.64	- 1.25
Messina, cns	lb.	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	- 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.95	- 2.85
Palm, clarified, dms	lb.	.1240	.1250
kernel, denat., tanks	lb.	.12¾	—
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	7.30	- —
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F tanks East Coast refinery	gal	14	-
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	7.65	- 9.25
Peach kernel, USP, (see Oil apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.16¾	.17
refined, dms	lb.	.22	.22¼
tanks	lb.	.20½	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.	lb.	1.60	2.49
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	5.60	- 6.40
redist., USP, dms	lb.	5.95	- 7.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms	lb.	3.25	- 3.70
Pimento, berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.00	- 5.60
leaf, cns	lb.	2.35	- 2.75
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11¼	—
ex-whse.	lb.	.13¼	—
steam dist., dms. ex whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.151	—
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.17	- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Oil, rice bran, clarif., dms.	lb.	.17	Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	No stocks	
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	43.50	-62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.65	- .90
tech., cns., dms	lb.	.50	- .70
Rue, bots	lb.	1.65	- 2.30
Safflower dms. c.l. Atlantic coast.	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Sage, clary bots	lb.	20.00	-25.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	5.85	- 7.25
Spanish cns	lb	.90	1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	10.50	-12.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sassafras, artificial, dms	lb.	.85	- 1.19
natural Brazilian (See Oil ocotea cymbarum)			
domestic, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.65	- 2.20
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	- —
Savory, cns	lb.	4.25	- —
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.36	- .37
Shingle stain, tar, ultimate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.23	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	29.50	-31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.13¾	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.08	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.03½	—
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1775	.1800
tanks	lb.	.16¼	—
clarified, alkali, dms	lb.	.1725	.1750
tanks	lb.	.15¾	—
salad, dms	lb.	.1800	.1850
tanks	lb.	.16½	—

Oil, Capsicum—Oil, Wheat Germ

Oil, spearmint, USP, dms.	lb.	5.40	- 6.30
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.15¾	.16¼
tankcars	lb.	.14	—
natural winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1475	.1550
tankcars	lb.	.1300	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.25	- 9.50
Southern, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works	ton.	40.00	—
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.07
tanks, works	lb.	.05	- .05½
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.10¼	- .10½
Tansy, dms.	lb.	7.75	- 9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.42½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50½	—
whse	lb.	.0678	—
tanks, works	gal.	.33½	—
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.90	- —
whse. Y.C.	gal.	1.00	—
Tar acid (see P).			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	1.70	3.75
white, cns.	lb	1.95	4 00
tech. white cns	lb.	40	1 85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½	.25
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.22½	—
domestic mills	lb.	.23½	Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms	lb.	90	43
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	14.00	-17.50
Haitian, cns	lb.	11.80	-21.00
Java, cns.	lb.	22.50	-40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	10.00	-13.00



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Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U. S. P.

Oil, White Mineral—Petroleum, Fuel Oil, Furnace

Oil, white mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
245-255 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 6.75 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .11 - .11½
Opium, USP, cns lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns lb.21.65 -21.90

Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral American, bbls, l.c.l., works lb. .1945- .1960
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .44 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Verona, bls lb. .29 - .31
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .35 - .40
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, crystals, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb. .30 - .33
Spanish, bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale white, 125°-127°F. ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .0710- —
fully refined, 122°-124°F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0645- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —

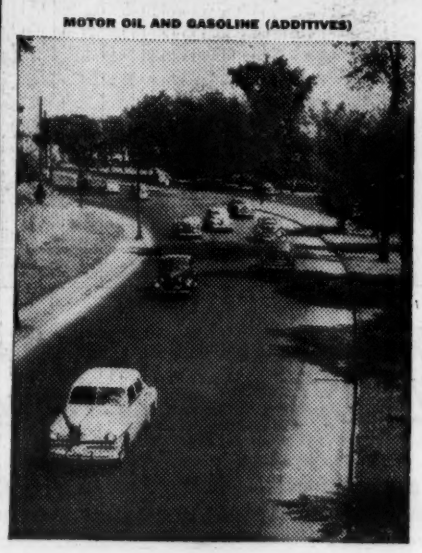
Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10c per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. 2.7c per lb higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c per lb. higher

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib, dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
10,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb 208 —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .48 - .49
tech., dms., works lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 90 lbs. or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb .37 .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .21 - .23
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.83.00 - —
solvent process, bgs., same basis ton.79.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb 2.05 2.06
tech. powd bbls lb 1.80 —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14½- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .58 - .59
red, Gondar, spot bgs lb. .24 - .25
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .34 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .56 - —
Mombasa, bgs., ship't. lb. .66 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .23 .24
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .55 Nom.
white, bgs. lb. .72 - .75
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imported, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dlvd. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ex whse lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .09¾- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04¼
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅛- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅛- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03⅛- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅝- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- .09¾
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛- .09¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅞
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois bbl. 2.69 - 2.02
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 - 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.33 - 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Pennsylvania, Penn. grade. bbl. 2.81 - 3.26
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast bbl. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.20 - 2.22
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.32 - —
Providence, R. I. lb. 2.29 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.23 - —
West Coast bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
diesel, tanks, refy., California. gal. .1025- .133
New York gal. .096 - —
Penna., western gal. .105 - .1075
furnace, tanks, refy., Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08625- —
No. 3 gal. .0825- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .0895- —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08875- .09
No. 2 gal. .0825- .08375
No. 3 gal. .07875- .08125
range gal. .08875- .09375
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1. gal. .105 - .1185
No. 2 gal. .105 - .111
No. 3 gal. .105 - .1075

CHEMICAL FOR TENITE BUTYRATE USED FOR NEW PLASTIC PIPE

VARNISH, SHELLAC AND PAINT



MOTOR OIL AND GASOLINE (ADDITIVES)

for a complete line of high quality petroleum chemicals

PETROLEUM
PARANOX
PARATONE
PARAFLOW
PARAPOID
PARADYNE
PARATAC
PETROHOL
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dewaxing Aid
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Reference Fuels

SURFACE COATING
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dicyclopentadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Naphthenic Acids
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

CHEMICAL
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol
Tridecyl Alcohol
Dicyclopentadiene
Isoprene
Butadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Tetrapropylene
Tripropylene
Aromatic Tars
Benzene
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

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Here's why more and more industries in the paint, chemical and surface coating fields rely on Enjay. They know Enjay supplies a complete line of uniform, high quality petroleum chemicals, and assists in developing new or improved products through chemistry...the products that win new customers and bigger sales.

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ENJAY COMPANY, INC. • 15 West 51st St., New York 19, N.Y.

Petroleum lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .168 - .183
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, regular tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .163 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11675- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
specially refd., tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .244 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½ - —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —

High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles. gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .174 - —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadedphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205° 292° F., b.r., 37° 38°C. m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
17°-29°C. m.a.p. gal. .29 - 30
256°-383°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-28°C. m.a.p. gal. .29 - .29½
19°C. m.a.p gal. .34 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p. gal. .35 - .38
350°-425° F. b.r., 32°-34° C. m.a.p. gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p gal. .39 - .39½
18°-21°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .42½
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .173 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E. lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., works lb. .20 - —
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms. lb. 17.00 - 17.25
tech., fib dms., works lb. 10.45 - —

Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.69 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.09 - —
72-70%, b.p.l. c.l. same basis long-ton. 5.74 - —
75%-74% b.p.l. c.l. same basis long-ton. 6.74 - —
78%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.74 - —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.15 per bbl. and labor at $1.28, recent 3c. labor advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorphous, red, cs lb. .46 - .47
dms lb. 44 - 45
yellow, cns., works lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms. works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½ - —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼ - —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .63 - .70

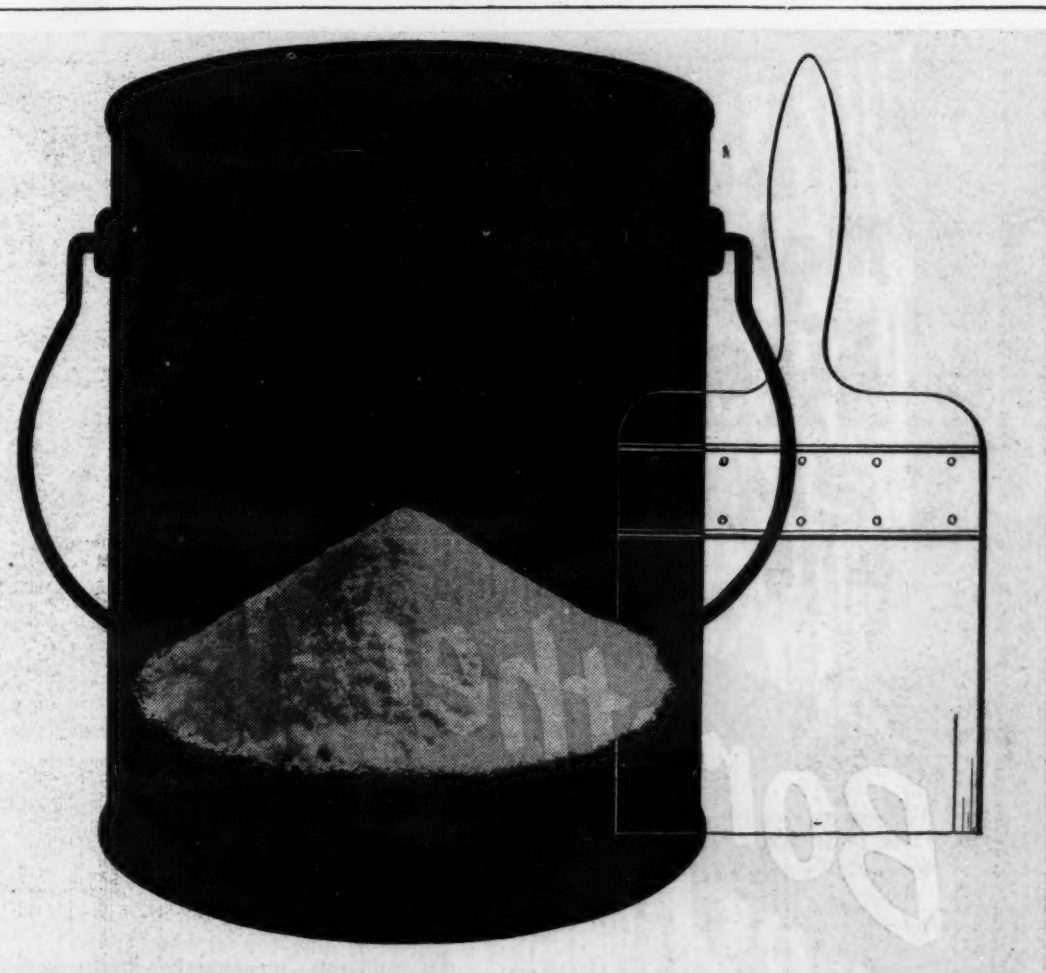
Petroleum, Lacquer Diluent—Potassium Bitartrate

a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 3.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots or oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .61 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. Nominal
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine 98% dms. frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 145°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton. 41.20 - 42.09
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼ - .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04½ - .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms. works lb .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾ - .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 84.00 - 87.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb 45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb 6.75 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .21
Polymyxin, bulk, dms., bots., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000 20,000 lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .16½ - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .19¾ - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .18½ - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .16½ - —
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10 20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP gran. dms lb .22 - —
powd. dms lb .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —

Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.

Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt. lb. .32½ - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - .36
dms., c.l. lb. .32 - —
imported, kgs. lb. .25 - —



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Potassium Bromate—Red, Cadmium, CP

Potassium bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP gran., bbls., dms. lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF gran., dms lb. .33 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms. lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms. lb. .41 - —
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots works lb. .57 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, kgs lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kgs. lb. .28 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Potassium glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28¼- .30
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.15 - —
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .19 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .39½- .40½
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .49 - —
80-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton 24.50 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots. 100 lbs 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms. lb. .09¾- .11¼
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 180.00 - —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse ton. 261.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- .23¼
USP dms., works lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .21½- —
1-ton lots, works lb. .23½- —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarified, 29° Be., 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .693 - .759
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works ton. 35.00 - —
NF VII cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder dms. lb. .36½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14¼- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .33 - —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .60 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots gram. .65 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, 1,000-lb. lots, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.60 - —
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10¾- —
Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.96 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .0845- .095
l.c.l. same basis lb. .0950- .1050
Glycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03¾- .04½
imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works. gal. 8.35 - —
1-4 dms., works gal. 8.55 - —
Oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 -10.15
purified, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 8.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.23 - 3.43
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works. lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms, works. lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. 17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., tanks, works lb. .08¼- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12 11/32-12 23/64
ordinary 63% tannin bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64-.11 21/32
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .67 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - .93
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 2.50 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —

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Red, cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
synthetic, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.10 1.30
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner pure, bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
resinated bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia type bbls. works lb 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works, lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
l.c.l works lb. .02¾- —
Metallic bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., same basis lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs c.l. works lb .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated kgs lb 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 5.95 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse. New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades kgs., works lb 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls. frt. equald lb. 24½ .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs. works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs. works lb. .0625- —
Watchung type bbls. lb 1.93 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF powd bbls lb. .35 - .40
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd dms. works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - .95
India, whole, bgs lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls. lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-gram lots or more kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech bbls. works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, tin dms 25-kilo lots, kilo. 19.50 -25.00
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 19.50 -25.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 20.00 -25.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 25.00 - —
Safrol, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11½- —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .06¾- .07
refined, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 22.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd., cns., dms lb. 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
Sarsaparilla root, dom. bls lb. .45 .50
imported, Honduras, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .35 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .50 - .55
select, bls. lb. .65 - .67
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .85 - .95
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 12.25 -13.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.85 5.00
Sesame seed Nicaragua hulled, ship't, bgs lb. .27 - .28
natural, bgs lb. .17½- .18
Salvadorian, natural lb. .17½- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .64 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .65 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.

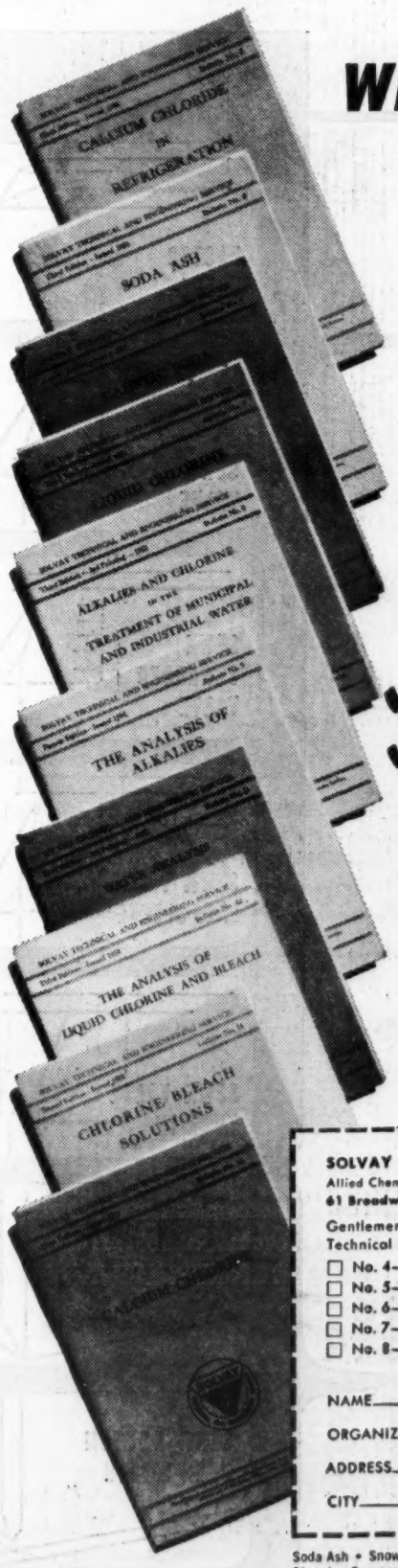
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .51 Nom.
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .49 Nom.
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .47 Nom.
TN., bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .46 Nom.

Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide 6lb dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78¼- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —

USP granular silver nitrate, 5c. per oz. higher

Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .40 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .50 - —
powd., bbls lb. .52 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.13
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.45 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.32
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.38 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .18½- .19
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .28 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
c.l. dms works lb 13¾ 14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. dms works lb. .14¼ 15¼
solution dms. works gal. 70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21 35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21 75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms 100-lb lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼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Sodium Bifluoride—Sodium Trichloroacetate

Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.05 3.65
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.40 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jars lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.90 - —
t.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP, dms. lb .65 .13
Chlorite, tech. dms. works lb .58 .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. works lb .25 .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms. lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. lb. .29½ .34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher.

Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .186 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide ic. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous dms. c.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10 ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refined, dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms. lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l. lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powder, bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
solution, 75%, cbys. lb 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms. l to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots, or less lb. .95 - .98

Sodium hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate), pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
technical, bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 3.93
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton.199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.15

Sodium molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .75 - .85
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0925- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works, lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.65
Silicate, liq., 40° 1:2:3, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l., dms., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, ogs works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher.
Stannate dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .562 - .616
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., east 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.29.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran. fib. dms. lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .60
tech., dms., works lb. .377 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 98%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

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Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.25
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.40 -13.80
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.80 -1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E..lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .22 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works..gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works.....lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works... lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
solution commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24½- —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
ton lots works ... lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ... ... lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton.90.00 -91.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40-000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .25¼- —
100 to 20 000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25½- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0620- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns.....oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.....lb. .75 - —
imported, bls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05½- —
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .776 - .786
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. .98 - .99
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .836 - 1.104
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .86½- .90½
Sulfate, dms., works.....lb. .953 - .978
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .063 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 Nom.
l.c.l., spot.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Rice, l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Staveacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms..lb. 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .15 - —
Sulfate, bulk .....gram. .15 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works..lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works..... lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works .....lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works.....lb .11 - .12
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton 56 70 -66 15
Strophanthin, K, bots .....oz.25.00 -25.50
G. (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs. lb. 3.50 - 3 75
Styrax, USP, cs.....lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots .oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots .oz. .85 - —
Crystals, 25-oz. lots.....oz. .96 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¼- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., ref'y East..100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms ..... lb. 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms lb. 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms..lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms. ..... lb..10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, micro crystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, micro crystals, dms. lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms..lb. 7.50 - 8.00

Sulfathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms..lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. ..... lb. 2.80 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms..lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, commercial, flour, bgs, mines..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port..long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines.. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines..... 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .03½- —

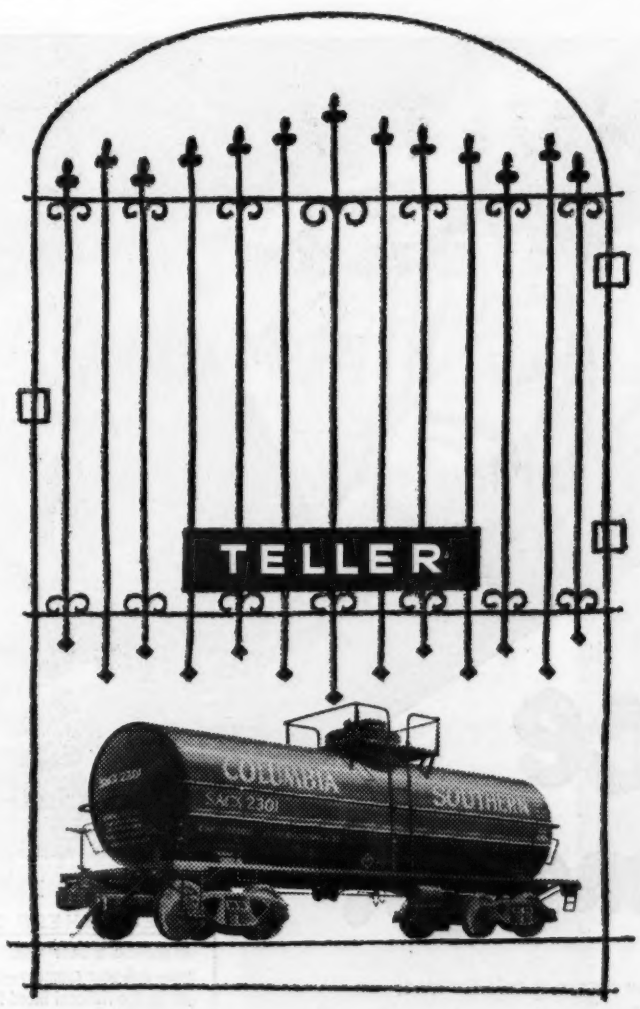
Sulfur dioxide, liquid, coml., cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .04½- —
tank, same basis ..... lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.130.00 - —
ground, ex-dock.....ton.125.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J.... unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 46% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -30.00
lc.l, works.....ton.28.00 -30.00

Sodium Tripolyphosphate—Tartar Emetic

Talc., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.36.00 - —
Imp. Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd .... lb. .11¼ Nom.
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd .. lb. .05¾- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd..... lb. .05¾- —
special tanks, dlvd..... lb. .05¾- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l.. lb. .07½- .07¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .09½- .09¾
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 8.25 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .13 - .14¼
Java, AAA, bgs. ex whse., bgs. lb. .07¼- .07¾
AA, bgs., ex-whse..... lb. .07 - .07⅞
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis..... gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis..... gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72¼
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .73½- .74⅛
tanks, same basis..... gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).



Like money in the bank . . . 73% CAUSTIC SODA

If you use liquid caustic soda, it will pay you to investigate the possible savings by changing from 50% to 73% concentration.

One Columbia-Southern customer figured the savings to his company at $131 per car. Other customers who made the change-over show total annual savings ranging from $1179 to $35,100.

In most cases, the cost of the equipment to handle the higher concentration is more than offset by the first year's savings. It is one obvious place in many users' plants where savings can be realized without sacrificing quality, service, or efficiency. Actually, many man-hours are saved because fewer cars are needed to deliver the same amount of NaOH.

Depending upon the quantity of caustic soda used, and plant location, the savings to each customer naturally vary. But there is no easier way to find out than to check with our Caustic Soda Department at our Pittsburgh office. Our staff there will be glad to figure the savings for you. No obligation, of course.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT OFFICES: Cincinnati • Charlotte
Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • New York
St. Louis • Minneapolis • New Orleans
Dallas • Houston • Pittsburgh • Philadelphia
San Francisco

Terpine Glycol Ether—Vanilla Beans

Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, coml., bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib dms lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib. dms lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. South lb .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate dms lb 1.75 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. ims. works lb 20½ 21⅛
smaller, dms. works lb. .23½ 25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. 65 - —
Pyrophosphate 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .58½- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate. (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.35 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib dms. lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.05 - 3.10
Theophylline anhydrous or USP 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 --
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodine, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. .97 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tankcars, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.182.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.165.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, distilled, bgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.00 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powder, works lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .34½- .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- .33
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¼- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 3.95 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. cns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E. ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.153.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.64.50 Nom.
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock. ton.49.00 Nom.
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08¾- .09¼
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.10.00 -10.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins lb.10.00 -10.50
Tahiti, cs. lb.10.00 - —

Once is not enough!

The need for blood is greater than ever, not only for men wounded in combat, but here at home . . . to cure disease, to meet accidents and disasters, and to prepare for civil defense.

Our quota can ONLY be met, if those who give *keep on* giving . . . regularly!

You CAN give more than once . . . as often as every three months with complete personal safety. The more often you give the more often you save a life. For every pint of blood you give goes to someone who needs it desperately.

Remember . . . once is NOT enough. Give blood again and again! Call your Red Cross, Armed Forces or Community Blood Donor Center for an appointment to give blood today.

GIVE BLOOD

...give it again and again

BUSINESS EXECUTIVES!
CHECK THESE QUESTIONS

If you can answer "yes" to most of them; you—and your company—are doing a needed job for the National Blood Program.

- ◯ HAVE YOU GIVEN YOUR EMPLOYEES TIME OFF TO MAKE BLOOD DONATIONS?
- ◯ HAS YOUR COMPANY GIVEN ANY RECOGNITION TO DONORS?
- ◯ DO YOU HAVE A BLOOD DONOR HONOR ROLL IN YOUR COMPANY?
- ◯ HAVE YOU ARRANGED TO HAVE A BLOOD-MOBILE MAKE REGULAR VISITS?
- ◯ HAS YOUR MANAGEMENT ENDORSED THE LOCAL BLOOD DONOR PROGRAM?
- ◯ HAVE YOU INFORMED EMPLOYEES OF YOUR COMPANY'S PLAN OF CO-OPERATION?
- ◯ WAS THIS INFORMATION GIVEN THROUGH PLAN BULLETIN OR HOUSE MAGAZINE?
- ◯ HAVE YOU CONDUCTED A DONOR PLEDGE CAMPAIGN IN YOUR COMPANY?
- ◯ HAVE YOU SET UP A LIST OF VOLUNTEERS SO THAT EFFICIENT PLANS CAN BE MADE FOR SCHEDULING DONORS?

Remember, as long as a single pint of blood may mean the difference between life and death for any American . . . the need for blood is urgent!

NATIONAL BLOOD PROGRAM

Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 -
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 -
smaller lots, cans lb 3.05 3.10
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- -
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- -
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- -
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- -
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - -
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - -
tanks, works lb. .27 - -
Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equaid lb. .26 - -
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ -
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - -
75 c.s. bot. 1.56 - -
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - -
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - -
tanks, works lb. .25 - -
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - -
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - -
tanks, works lb. .27 - -
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - -
tanks, works lb. .20 - -

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.5.
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- -
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- -
tanks, works lb. .19 - -
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - -
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - -
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 -
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gram, gram. .07¼- -
liquid in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - -
Palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - -
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - -
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials, gram 245.00 - -
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity, gram 185.00 - -
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol)
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots. gram. 4.50 - -
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - -
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - -
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - -
5-24 lb. lots, cns. f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - -
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton. 98.00 - -
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 94.00 - -
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls., lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - -
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - -
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
Chilean, bgs lb. .56 - .57
refined, bleached, white, bricks lb. .73 - .75
slabs lb. .72 - .74
yellow, bricks lb. .60 - .61
slabs lb. .59 - .60
Candelillia, crude, bgs. lb. .64 - .66
refined, bgs lb. .67 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .79 - .80
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .88 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .81
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .91
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .83
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs lb. .40 - .42
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - -
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .17 - -
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- -
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15½- -
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - -
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .28 - -
Wax, microcrystalline, 190-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - -
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .30½- -
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - -
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .18½- -
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- -
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .34½ -
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
German, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Ouricury, refd., bgs lb. .98 - 1.00
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .25½ .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½ .32
Sugar cane, dom., ref'd., slabs, works lb. .75 .80
spot lb. .77¼ 82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.05 - -
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls lb. .18 .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 .23
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 .17
leaves, bls lb. .18 - 19
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .20 .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - -
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - -
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - -
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - -
fractions, over 7°C. b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - -
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - -
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - -
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - -
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - -
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - -
Xylidines, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - -
Birmingham district gal. .32 - -
Chicago district gal. .35 - -
Cleveland district gal. .35 - -
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - -
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - -
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - -
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - -
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - -
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - -
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - -
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - -
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - -
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - -
Youngstown, O. gal. .32½- -

Vanillin—Yellow, Cadmium Lithopone

Xylol, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - -
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - -
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - -
Chicago, Ill gal. .35 - -
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - -
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - -
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - -
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - -

Y

Yara-yara, ens lb. 2.15 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - -
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .53 - -
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - -
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - -
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd N of Penn and N C, E of Miss. including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul lb. .35 -
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.91 - -
AAOT bbls lb 2.15 - -
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - -
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - -
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c per lb higher

—Continued on page 58

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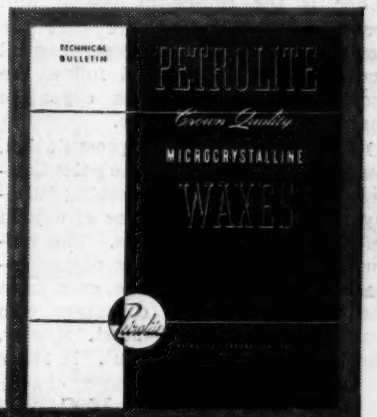

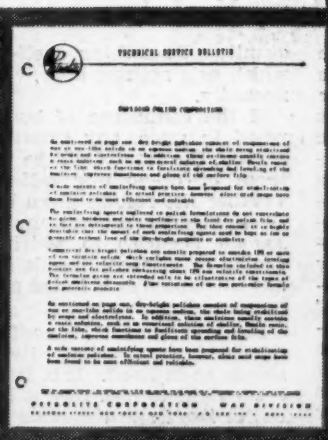

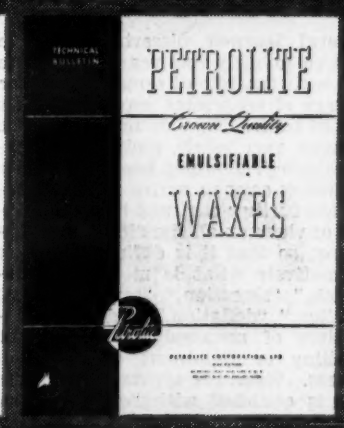

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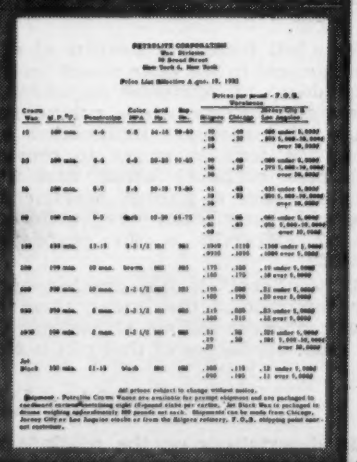

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Chemical Expansion Possibilities

Approaches from various directions and angles are being made every day toward an expansive presentation to the public of the possibilities in the chemical industry for broader services and bigger profits. The public, obviously, is more interested in the service side, and that is getting the more emphasis by those who know that the public is the source of profits and recognize that it is better that the flow be not by way of governmental taxing and spending, but follow the shorter, more direct, less expensive channels of ordinary trade.

In the more realistic presentation, much is being said about the potentialities of new processes; something is being said along similar lines also with reference to new materials. The picture of the progressiveness of the industry is an interesting one, even from the viewpoint of the consumer who may have but the faintest, if any, idea on what it is all about. It reads good and sounds big. That means a lot.

The public is coming to a fairly broad appreciation of the fact that the chemical industry has become one of the major enterprises of this country, even though there is still evidence that that cognizance is not having its full, proper reaction on the thinking of the industry as a whole. It is to be hoped that the continuous appreciative appraisal of the industry in the published commentaries will help some in that direction.

There are in those discussions at least hints of new market possibilities which should say something to consumer and producer alike. They derive from external viewpoints—and that which is seen by looking in on any industry is always a very beneficial supplement or complement to what can be seen from the inside, looking out—if properly interpreted and applied. The wisdom of looking, listening, and learning runs in all directions—and it runs from all kinds of sources. Its usefulness depends largely on how it is used.

Self-Confidence Needed

Several learned dissertations have appeared publicly this year which have to do with the role of semantics in the language of economics, especially in its areas of trade. They do not clarify the confusion very much, and the distinctions among commonly heard terms are not always easy to arrive at. The results are further confused by the differences of views on all the different designations; so that it is difficult to know informatively what is meant by "depression," "recession," "readjustment," "inflation," "deflation," and other descriptives of somebody's view of the prevailing or imminent condition of business. When the expressing of those views is qualified with "optimism" or "pessimism," nobody knows what it is all about.

So, albeit there is a measure of encouragement in the quite recent use of "confident" in references to business views and feelings, one is puzzled because of inadequate information on what the term is meant to convey. "Business confident about next six months" says a printed headline in the public press. What does "confident" mean? Wherein is the confidence placed?

If "confident" is just another word for "optimistic," the consequences of that confidence will not unquestionably be good: confidence of that sort is frequently do-nothing self-satisfaction which gets nothing done, whatever the necessity.

If the confidence of business is reposed in some, any external force or agency, the results will be the same as those of do-nothing self-satisfaction, whether the resting place be in one of those popular supernatural or superhuman agencies to which all influencing of business trends is so generally attributed or is in the areas of governmental assistance.

Business should be confident about the next six months. Its confidence should be in itself. If it feels, as it has every right to feel, that it has a job to do for itself and the national economy—and that it can do that job—its confidence will be well placed and highly promising. But, confidence, self-confidence or any other sort, like faith of any kind, means and does practically nothing in any respect unless it is implemented by deeds. Confidence will not, of itself, do that job—and there is a job to be done, a job of self-support and self-advancement — its doing is a matter of deeds— of work—not faith alone.

Where business is six months from now and how it fares on the way thither will depend wholly upon how much self-confidence is develops—and how much self-help it applies.

Making Education Better

In dissertations on the relations of business and education, it has been expounded in these columns that the real needs of education are better met by the founding of chairs than by the founding of scholarships. That theory derives from a belief that the biggest need in education is better educating, especially in scientific and technical courses, with a purpose of business service.

The theory does not minimize the value of scholarships on either an educational or a practical basis. But, even scholarships are more valuable in both ways when the teaching comes up to what is expected of it.

It is a common complaint on the part of educational leaders that it is difficult to keep good teachers in scientific or technical posts: they are wooed away by the more remunerative opportunities in industry. For that reason, those leaders long have endeavored to work out with business some sort of "lend lease" program by which well qualified men could be made available from business to education on some sort of a rotation scheme similar to that which puts such men in governmental posts for special services.

Those endeavors are still going on. The progress they are making is not very encouraging, but it is becoming more perceptible.

More encouragement can be got from the progress of the movement in various business areas to establish or to help maintain chairs in special courses. That movement has attracted a number of individual corporations; it has also had a goodly measure of appeal to business associations, which latter have done more than a little to further the "lend lease" idea.

In these days of growing recognition of the patent need for more and better medical service, there is much encouragement for those who know how heavily that need rests upon medical research and education in the grants made by drug manufacturers in support of those prerequisites. The most recently reported contribution in that direction is one of $7,500 annually for three years to a researcher and teacher in the pharmacological department of a New York medical college. This is the latest allotment in a total of more than $250,000 granted by that manufacturer to fourteen researchers and teachers with a purpose of augmenting salaries and otherwise helping medical schools to get well qualified persons for important existing and needed positions on their faculties.

There is a deal of earnest talk these days in various areas of the chemically related industries about the desirability and necessity of pooled research. There is no other approach to such an undertaking that offers a better opportunity for broad, necessary service than that by way of well satisfied workers in the relevant fields of education.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

One of the important phases of the mutual security program to the chemical industry has been the guaranty program. Through the investment guaranty program, the government offers, for a fee, a form of insurance protection to new American investments abroad against the risks of currency inconvertibility and loss through confiscation or expropriation.

The program started in 1948 when the government offered protection against the risks of currency inconvertibility. Each year it has been broadened to cover other risks until now, in accordance with recommendations of the Randall commission, it is proposed to extend the guaranty coverage to include not only expropriation and inconvertibility of exchange, but also the risks of war, revolution and insurrection, if the support of the senate can be obtained.

The chemical industry and its closely allied groups, such as pharmaceuticals and petroleum manufacture, have been quick to recognize the potentialities of this program to expand operations abroad and have been among the biggest beneficiaries of the program. But of sixty-six guarantees against inconvertibility of investments totaling $44,687,900, the chemical and allied industries obtained seventeen for a total of $26,213,500.

Another dozen applications for guaranty of investments involving $22,726,300 were pending with the Foreign Operations Administration on May 31. Oil refinery investments made up the bulk of the applications for guarantees, but chemicals and pharmaceuticals involved the greatest number of applications.

Officials have been having trouble selling the program to Latin America, however. With the single exception of Haiti, the guaranty has applied only to investments in European countries. The feeling is that we have adopted the wrong approach of attempting to interest the Latin American governments into negotiating an international agreement rather than in terms of a specific proposed investment.

The agreement contains a requirement that in event of expropriation of an American investment, the United States government may deal with that country on a diplomatic level. If no settlement is reached, it can resort to international arbitration. This runs into conflict with certain basic policies and constitutional provisions of some of the Latin American countries.

Officials are convinced that once the value of the investments are clearly shown to the Latin American governments, there will be no difficulty in arriving at an agreement on payment of claims and the program will move forward rapidly in this hemisphere. At least, that is the aim of FOA officials at this time.

DSFA Goes Out of Business

Another temporary agency with which the chemical industry had business dealings during the Korean emergency went out of existence June 30 when the government's fiscal year ended. This was the Defense Solid Fuels Administration which had been established December 4, 1950, by former Interior Secretary Chapman under the defense production act.

One of its principal activities was to stimulate the production of sufficient coke to meet expanding demands for steel during the defense program. In so doing, it got into the area of the chemical industry and thereby created a jurisdictional conflict with the National Production Authority which had to be straightened out by an exchange of instructions between the heads of the two agencies.

What functions of DSFA that still existed on June 30 have been transferred to the Bureau of Mines and will be carried on by a special staff being transferred to that agency. These include the review of applications for rapid tax amortization of coal and cake facilities, and the certification of access roads in connection with production of metallurgical coal.

Tung Nuts Milling Operations

It's now official. The milling of tung nuts is considered to be a seasonal industry by the federal government and the industry does not have a pay overtime at time and a half to the workers.

Preliminary findings to this effect were made by the wage-hour division of the Department of Labor some weeks ago (OPD, 6/7/54). Since no request for reconsideration or review of the preliminary finding was made, they have now been adopted by the wage-hour administration and become effective August 2.

Unless a specific exemption applies, the wage-hour law in general requires payment of time and one-half for all hours worked over forty a workweek. Under an exemption for industries which the administrator determines to be of a seasonal nature, the employer need not pay overtime rates during a total of fourteen weeks in the calendar year, except for hours worked over twelve a day or fifty-six a workweek.

Trend to Food Self-Sufficiency

The agricultural trade missions which Secretary Benson sent abroad recently came back with one definite impression that cannot be ignored in any planning to increase our exports of farm products. It is this:—The almost universal striving of foreign nations toward the highest possible degree of self-sufficiency in food production, without regard in many cases to the economy of such production.

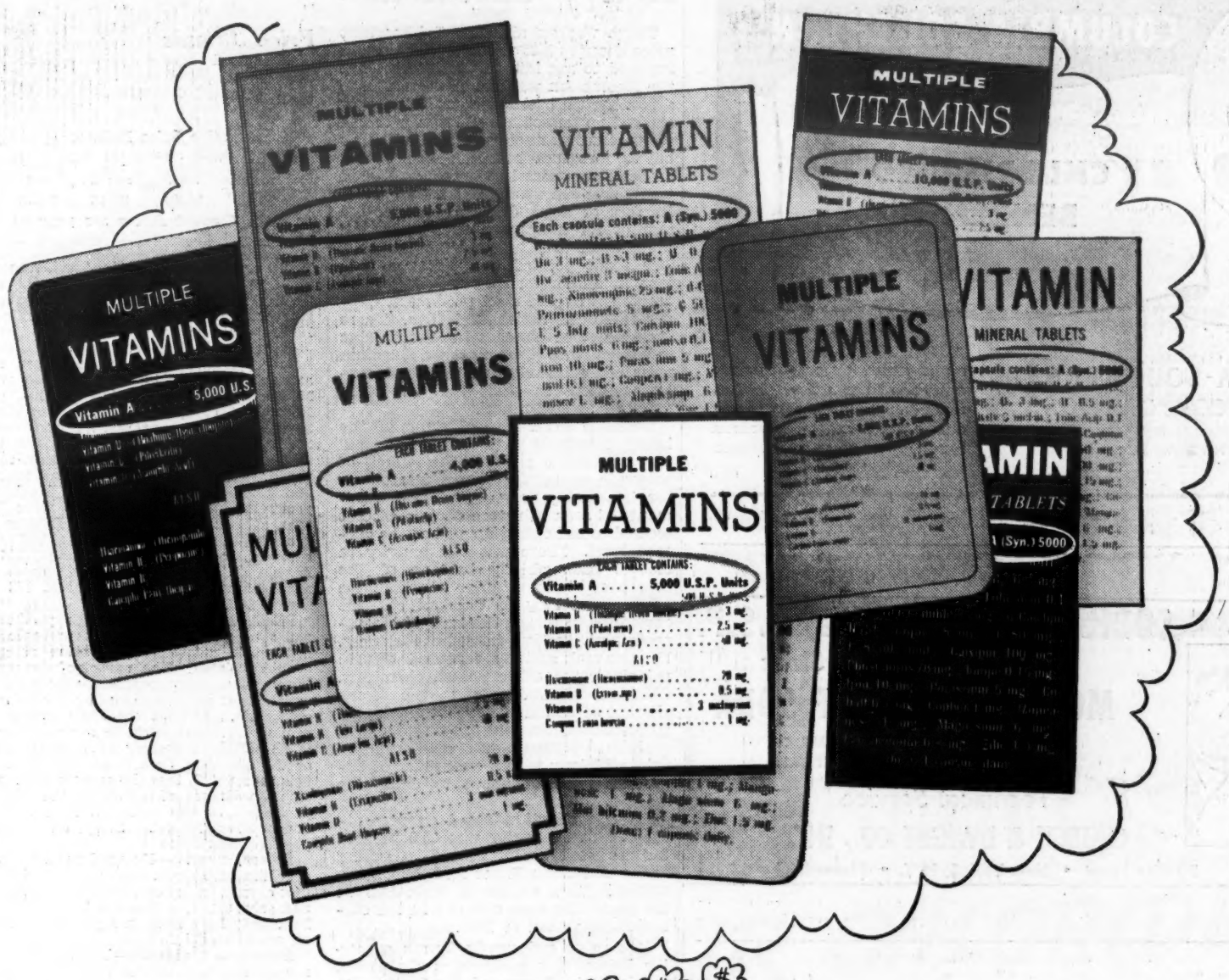
This trend is influenced by the shortage of dollar exchange, but of equal importance, it also grows out of the fear of war and recent memories of disrupted supply lines, rationing and starvation in some countries. Those nations which depended upon outside sources for a large part of their food supplies naturally do not again want to go through another period of shortages such as they experienced during and after the last war.

What is going to make it so difficult for American farmers to recapture their export markets is the fact that the desire of the importing nations to become self-sufficient has strong political backing. Protection of domestic producers from competition abroad and numerous aids, including subsidies, fixed prices and price supports, have encouraged this program. It will continue to hinder the most efficient economic development of nations pursuing this policy and, unless changed, will limit the market potential for US farm products.

For the Bookshelf

MODERN CHEMICAL PROCESS. Vol. 3. By the editors of *Industrial & Engineering Chemistry* in conjunction with manufacturer's technical staffs. Cloth; 276 pages, 8 x 11 in. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $5.

This third volume of a series deals with the actual plant manufacturing processes used by certain companies in the production of various chemicals. It includes such products as certified food colors, ammonia under high pressure, the Bureau of Mines Fischer-Tropsch plant, formaldehyde from methanol, dextran, animal glue, hydroquinone, cellophane, CMC, and mercury cell chlorine and caustic soda. Flow sheets are illustrated.



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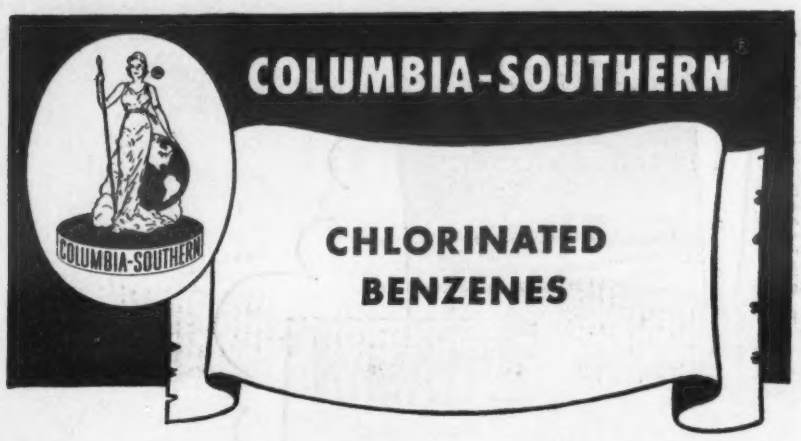

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Heavy Chemicals

There was an absence of important price changes last week. Straits tin was inclined to sag late in the interval but the fluctuation was not wide enough to affect the tin based chemicals. Mercury showed no immediate concern over the government's announcement of its new buying program but it was apparent that a floor price has been established well above the average of recent years. Rumors of a possible advance in the market for aluminum were heard on account of the increased labor cost. The trade pointed out that the pattern in aluminum may follow the example set by the steel producers. Copper remained active and firm. There were no price changes in lead or zinc to lend color to these markets. Selenium remained definitely tight with no nearby easement in sight and the same could be said of nickel.

Tonnage shipments of some of the heavy chemicals were off slightly and the movement showed the effect of seasonal consuming plant shutdowns for the yearly vacation period. Shipments of soda ash were down a bit but seemed to be holding up well at the current level. There was less activity in caustic soda chiefly because of the consumer stock-up prior to the price advance on July 1. Calcium chloride continued in strong demand which exceeded production in some instances. No unusual activity featured caustic potash or the other potash chemicals. Chlorine showed about the same amount of action previously mentioned without impairing the favorable supply position. Hydrochloric acid supplies were still long with a new seller of by-product material about to enter the market.

Paper production based on percentage six day capacity was 83.6 percent for the week ending July 3, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 93.2 in the preceding week and 69.0 in the corresponding week of 1953.

Production and supply figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Although this acid has a broad industrial consuming field, current demand has not been of sufficient dimensions to absorb current production readily. Suppliers have inventories awaiting shipment orders.

Acid, Hydrofluoric — Shipments moving steadily to regular consumers including the producers of high octane gasoline. Stocks not excessive but about in balance with demand.

Acid, Sulfuric — Seasonal relaxation in demand for agriculture (superphosphate). Shipments to the iron and steel industry are a bit below the usual average but demand from other sources is said to be normal. Overall supply remained comfortable.

Calcium Chloride — Continued hot dry weather has kept demand active with sales showing a satisfactory volume. In fact, in some instances demand has exceeded production and shipments have experienced a slight delay in leaving works. The current demand is confined chiefly to highway maintenance requirements.

Chlorine — Market conditions have not changed materially since the turn of the month. As previously stated demand has shown slight improvement with stocks adequate to meet current needs. The increased inquiry was mainly seasonal and included water, sewage and insecticide requirements.

Copper Sulfate — Agricultural demand has not exceeded moderate dimensions. Maine has continued to show some interest after ignoring the market earlier in the year. Export sales to South American countries remained active while the industrial movement was well sustained at its former level. Stocks have been kept adequate with prices firm.

Production, shipments, and stocks of copper sulfate were lower in May than in April, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Production dropped 11 percent to 6,116 tons, and shipments decreased 12 percent to 6,476 and were less than production; stocks declined 6 percent to 6,116 tons and were sufficient for less than a month's needs at the May rate of shipments. Foreign trade data for May are not available.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July '0, 1953
98.49	98.49	98.48	98.35

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

There were no imports in April. Exports of 2,916 tons were several times the unusually low rate in March and 7 percent greater than the average monthly rate in 1953.

Phosphorus—Production of elemental in April including white (yellow) and red amounted to 24,263 tons, compared with 23,550 in March and 21,830 tons in April 1953. Stocks at producing points on April 30 were 6,589 tons, against 7,662 on March 31. Regarding oxychloride it was stated that April output showed 1,030 tons, compared with 1,225 in the preceding month, and 1,065 tons in April 1953. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 522 tons, against 420 on March 31. Trichloride production in April was placed at 786 tons, compared with 920 in March and 1,338 in April 1953. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 194 tons, against 173 on March 31.

BDSA had a meeting with producers and consumers of phosphorus oxychloride last week regarding production at government plants. The upshot of the meeting was two recommendations from BDSA which went over to the army for its consideration. 1. That the army review its production plans again to see whether it is absolutely necessary to produce more of the chemical than it can reprocess at this time and 2, that the army should take steps to dispose of it through the regular producers of the material, if a surplus cannot be avoided. Story on another page of this issue.

Potash, Caustic—Demand rather spotty over the past week. There was no important change in the consumer buying policy and sales were confined to current needs. Producers have been in a position to level off needs readily.

Potassium Carbonate—The vacation season has not been conducive to any unusual activity in this market. Glass plants have taken on stocks where necessity requires. Supply conditions comfortable.

Potassium Chlorate—Sales followed the same program set in the previous week. Supplies are not a problem at present and match plants are content to buy for current needs.

Potassium Stannate — Prices were unchanged last week with sales being based on Straits tin at 97c. per pound. The basic metal fluctuated between 96c. and 97c. but did not stay at the lower figure long enough to occasion a price revision in potassium. Buying interest was moderate but in line with the usual demand incident to this season of the year. Producers named 69.3c. to 75.9c. per pound freight allowed east.

Salt Cake—Supply situation still leaned toward the tight side although demand from glass plants and paper mills is expected to relax slightly during the vacation season. April production of crude amounted to 53,941 tons, compared with a revised total of 58,205 tons in March and 62,175 tons in April last year. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 showed 31,780 tons, against a revised amount of 30,179 on March 31.

Soda Ash—There did not appear to be much change in the tonnage movement of light and dense ash last week. It was stated that the combined shipments were off a bit compared with the June average but the dip is described as entirely seasonal and occasioned by consuming plant shutdowns due to yearly vacations.

The establishment of a new soda industry at Delfzijl, in the northeastern part of the Netherlands, has been proposed in four bills introduced by the government. The plant would employ about 300 workers, and produce about 170,000 metric tons a year. Since domestic consumption of soda in the Netherlands is about 100,000 metric tons per year, some 70,000 metric tons of the new industry's production would be available for export. The bills provide for guaranteeing payment of interest on and redemption of a 21-million-guilder private loan for the factory, participation of the government-owned states mines in the new ccompany plus compensation to the states mines for stopping soda production at its old plant, and, giving concessions to another Netherlands

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

company for the development of new salt deposits in the eastern part of the country (1 guilder=about US$0.263).

Soda, Caustic—Demand was slower last week. Passing of the scramble to take on stocks prior to the price advance July 1 gave the market a rather quiet appearance. Producers were still making deliveries against June orders and it was stated that several consumers have inventories sufficient to cover the summer requirements. The dry forms will likely be given more attention for export as preference was focused on domestic consumers during the June buying movement.

Sodium Chlorate—Railroads while late in starting were in the market last week with sales mounting and the movement slanting toward the usual seasonal volume. Production has been sufficient to meet demand without difficulty.

Sodium Phosphates—April production of meta showed 4,336 tons, compared with 4,865 in March and 4,280 tons in April last year. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 1,546 tons, against 1,704 on March 31. Tetra output in April amounted to 10,133 tons, compared with 9,983 in the preceding month and 8,494 tons in April last year. Stocks at the close of April were 2,516 tons, against 3,246 on March 31. Acid pyro production in April was placed at 926 tons, compared with 1,098 in March and 1,104 tons in April 1953. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 638 tons, against 738 on March 31. Tripoly output increased in April to 47,492 tons, compared with 45,679 in March and 40,468 tons in April last year. Stocks on April 30 were 6,549 tons, against 6,768 on March 31.

Sodium Silicate—Sales maintaining a fair average with current production fully adequate to meet requirements. April output of solid silicate glass liquid and solid anhydrous amounted to 49,144 tons, compared with 58,458 in the preceding month and 57,708 tons in April 1953. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 70,303 tons, against 69,385 on March 31.

Sodium Stannate—Demand turned rather spotty last week. Consumers replenished stocks when required but showed no desire to build up inventories at this time. Stocks were adequate and prices were based on Straits tin at 97c. per pound. Producers quoted 56.2 to 61.6c. per pound, freight allowed east.

Sodium Sulfate—Production of anhydrous refined dropped to 17,693 tons in April from 19,821 in March and 20,223 in April last year. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 2,525 tons, compared with 3,562 on March 31.

Sodium Sulfide—Supply and demand continued about in balance according to producers. The April output showed 1,922 tons of concentrated, compared with 2,213 in March and 2,556 tons in April 1953. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 3,914 tons, against 4,145 on March 31. Production of other grades including liquid and crystals was placed at 1,832 tons in April, compared with 1,892 in March. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were only 25 tons, against 38 on March 31.

Sulfur Dioxide—Latest figures show that April production was down to 3,317 tons, compared with 4,238 in March and 3,799 tons in April 1953. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were placed at 1,447 tons, against 1,784 on March 31.

Tin Chemicals—Prices were sustained at former levels last week as there was not sufficient change in the basic metal to occasion a revision. Buying interest was not pronounced to any unusual extent and sales were confined to actual needs. The supply position was comfortable in all varieties, with immediate shipments readily available.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary production in May was placed at 250,175,582 pounds by the Aluminum Association. April output was revised to 240,867,314 pounds, and in May last year 210,953,111 pounds were produced. Sheet and plate shipments during May amounted to 85,877,501 pounds, compared with 86,637,802 in the preceding month. Foil shipments totaled 10,562,666 pounds, against 11,398,460 in April. Extruded products shipments showed 23,284,885 pounds in May, compared with a revised total of 22,143,797 in April. Shipments of castings, including pistons and cookware amounted to 21,722,194 pounds in May, compared with 23,870,425 in April.

Copper—No departure from the firm position last week. Demand for July shipment continued active, with sales estimated at 50,000 tons to date. Some interests were of the opinion that the supply situation might improve later in the year. It was pointed out that mines in Chile as well as those in the United States, are restoring production to six days weekly, from the five-day basis ordered earlier in 1954. Meantime, copper scrap is starting to pour into custom smelting plants. And in the next few months some new domestic mines will start operating. Electrolytic is priced at 30c. per pound, delivered Valley basis.

Lead—Slight improvement in the sales volume was reported last week. So far this month there has been no apparent disposition to purchase in excess of actual wants. Demand was chiefly from battery manufacturers who are satisfied to keep their inventories at working levels. Prices remained at 14c. per pound New York, and at 13.80c. St. Louis basis.

Magnesium — The effect on wrought magnesium product shipments of the newly-opened processing plant of Dow Chemical Company at Madison, Ill., is seen in the May report issued by the Bureau of Census. Total shipments of 569 short tons for May is an increase of 27 percent over the 446-ton shipments of April. Primary production of 6,460 tons of magnesium ingot was up 4 percent from April, 1954, tonnage. It is anticipated that month-to-month production of primary magnesium ingot for the balance of the year will approximate this monthly figure. Wrought products shipments, on the other hand, are

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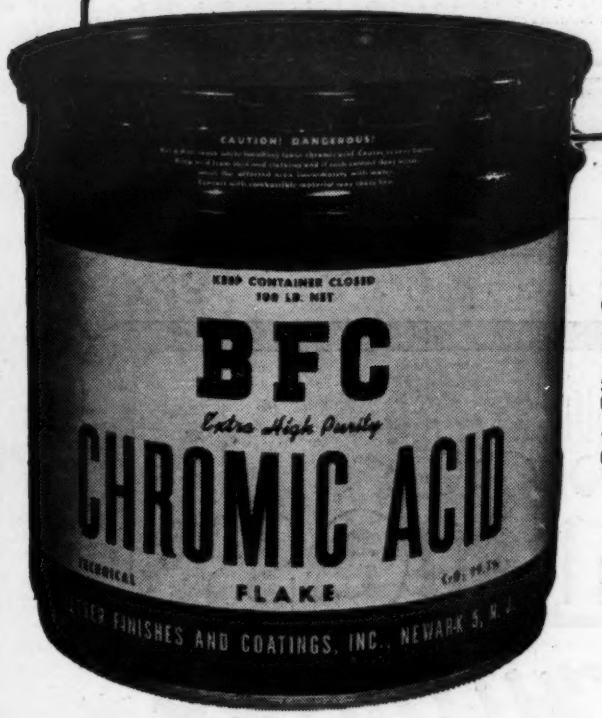

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expected to show only a slight upward trend as appropriations are fixed for government procurement and as industry moves forward with more certainty as to taxes and government spending.

April shipments of all magnesium castings totaled 1,034 short tons. This total represents a decrease of 14 percent from March, 1954, and a decline of slightly more than one-third from the April, 1953, total. The industry, however, gives evidence of improving conditions based upon a growing number of inquiries received. All tonnage figures are released by the Magnesium Association and are based on information received from the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

Mercury—Announcement of the governments plan to buy mercury had no immediate effect on the market. The price range extended from $280 to $285 per flask on spot and there was no easement in the supply position. Consumers are taking on stocks where it is necessary to hold inventories at a working level.

The Government has announced plans to buy 200,000 flasks of domestic and Mexican mercury at $225 a flask during the next three and one-half years. A flask contains seventy-six pounds of mercury. The program was announced by General Services Administration, on authorization by the Office of Defense Mobilization. General Services is the principal purchasing agency of the Government. It was said the new buying program was "designed to broaden the mobilization base of the metal and to increase its supply for defense and industrial purposes."

One provision of the program will permit negotiation of private contracts with specific foreign producers, especially in Canada. Under the program the Government will buy 125,000 flasks of domestic and 75,000 flasks of Mexican mercury. The guaranteed price of $225 will hold until Dec. 31, 1957, or until 200,000 flasks have been acquired, whichever comes first. The duty on Mexican mercury is $19 a flask. This will be part of the $225.

Selenium—Supply conditions have shown no tendency to improve of late. It is understood that most of current production is passing into government channels for use in rectifiers and other electronic equipment.

Tin—Price range last week was confined to 96c. to 97c. per pound for Straits tin on spot and the market appeared to show signs of stabilization around these figures. Trading was not unusually active with consumers content to confine operations to current wants.

Advices from the Hague state that world production of tin metal rose in April to 17,000 tons, the highest level reached since January, 1953, according to the International Tin Study Group. During May, mine production of tin-in-concentrates in Malaya was 5,099 tons, against 5,024 tons in April; in Indonesia, 2,874 tons, against 2,684 tons in April, and in the Belgian Congo, 721 tons, against 1,321 tons in April. World consumption of tin metal in April was estimated at 11,300 tons, compared with 11,800 tons in March. World tin plate production in April was 541,000 tons, against 594,000 tons in March.

Zinc—Prices were unchanged last week at 11c. per pound for prime western East St. Louis basis and 11½c. delivered New York. Demand was described as moderate with prompt shipments commanding the most attention.

SBA Cuts Official Delays On Loans Up to $50,000

Authority to make loans up to $50,000 without prior approval of the Washington office has been delegated to the fourteen regional directors of the Small Business Administration by Wendell B. Barnes, administrator, it was announced last week. Previously, all small business loans had to be approved by the administrator.

The change in policy was approved by the agency's loan policy board and will eliminate many delays which heretofore confronted applicants. Most small business loans are made by the agency in participation with banks and it will enable a small firm to work directly with his banker.

Mr. Barnes also announced that to date the Small Business Administration has completed action on 1,459 loan applications. Of these, 462 applications have been approved, and 269 have been withdrawn by the applicant. The loans authorized total 27,096,177.

The loans have averaged about $60,000 each, with only fifty-nine loans made being over $100,000. Applications for loans are coming in at a rate of about 400 a month.

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California Sodium Lands Are Offered for Leasing

A ten-acre tract of California land, known as the "Little Placer," will be offered for sodium lease through a competitive bid sale to be held by the Bureau of Land Management on July 21 at 1 p.m., EST.

The "Little Placer" is well known in land circles because of the unsuccessful attempt to use Girard scrip in obtaining it. Girard scrip gets its name from Joseph Girard who was sent by President George Washington to deal with Indians in the Northwest Territory. While carrying out his mission, Girard was killed. In 1855, the congress passed an act providing for issuance of scrip in the amount of 640 acres of public land to each of the three Girard children. Two of the children selected the full 640 acres, the third surrendered the single piece of scrip for 640 acres to the government with the request that this be issued in sixteen separate pieces of forty acres each.

The West Coast Exploration Company obtained some of this scrip, applied a ten acre part of it on the "Little Placer" and asked to have a patent issued for the scrip. BLM and the Department of the Interior held that mineral land could not be acquired with Girard scrip. The company took its case to the courts and lost. Final decision was made on June 1, 1954, when the supreme court denied certiorari. A period of twenty-five days was allowed for filing a request for reconsideration. The time expired June 26 and the case was closed. The notice of lease offer which was issued before the case was closed stated that any monies realized from the sale would be held in escrow pending final decision in the case. It will no longer be necessary to do this in view of the subsequent development.

ODM Fills Stabilization Post in Its Organization

Appointment of Nelson H. Eddy as deputy assistant director for stabilization in the Office of Defense Mobilization was announced last week. Mr. Eddy is on leave from his position as director of sales coordination, Best Foods, Inc., New York. He has been with that company for the past eight years.

In ODM Mr. Eddy will assist in the development of action programs to be undertaken with respect to emergency price, wage and rent controls, rationing and fiscal and credit measures. He has had both Korea and World War II experience in the price control field. For a period of six months in 1951, he headed the fats and oil division of the Office of Price Stabilization. In 1942, he was an economist in the fats and oil branch in the Office of Price Administration and later that year was transferred to Puerto Rico where until 1944 he directed the OPA price control division.

French Granted FOA Loan To Exploit Copper Deposit

A loan of $1,428,000 was made to the French governent last week by the Foreign Operations Administration to aid in the development of a copper deposit on the Mauritania coast of French West Africa. The funds will be used principally for installation of harbor facilities and improvement of roads.

The copper deposits have been under development since 1950, but the operation is still regarded as a risk venture. FOA, sharing the risk, has agreed that the loan must be repaid only if exploitation on a commercial scale proves feasible. FOA said that production of copper from the deposit may reach 20,000 metric tons annually, which will substantially reduce French dependence on foreign sources now amounting to approximately 118,000 tons annually.

American Can Company Adding To Its St. Louis Plant Facilities

A major expansion of the shipping and warehouse facilities at American Can Company's St. Louis, Mo., plant is slated to start immediately. The construction project involves erection of a new warehouse and shipping-station which will occupy more than 85,000 square feet of floor space.

The expansion will take place on the thirty-five acre site occupied by the company's existing can-making plant in the Tower Grove district. The expansion will be the first major construction project to be launched in St. Louis by Canco since the plant was built in 1942.

American Resinous Adds Munsell

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has added Robert E. Munsell as a technical representative in New England. For several years Mr. Munsell had been in charge of technical development for the latex compounding department of Stein, Hall & Co., New York. Previously he was a chemist in the research and development laboratories of Flintkote Company, Whippany, N. J.

Chemical Symposium

—Continued from page 7

will be presented by R. D. Minteer of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

The last item on the program will be a panel discussion on "The Smaller Bulk Containers" in which the speakers and topics will be:—R. H. Long of Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, metal drums and cylinders; L. B. Keplinger of Steel Shipping Container Institute, lining developments; Carl E. Pruett of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., plastic containers; H. W. Hamilton of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association, aerosols; and G. W. Benbury of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, fiber containers.

CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

July 1954

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

LOWER SHIPPING COSTS PROMISED FOR MIDWEST CUSTOMERS

A new shipping system on the Great Lakes, recently announced by Wyandotte, promises to improve transportation of bulk chemicals to detergent and glass manufacturers in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and surrounding territories. The system will utilize a tug and self-unloading, converted ore carriers to transport soda ash, caustic soda, glycols and other Wyandotte products to Chicago, for transshipment to barges going south on the Illinois Waterway.

Shipping costs under this new system are comparable to the lowest competing means of transportation for bulk chemicals. Operation is expected to begin during the latter part of the present shipping season, and probably will be expanded during successive ones.

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Mediterranean Olive Oil Production Seen Large

Olive oil production from 1953-crop olives in the Mediterranean Basin was abundant, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. A preliminary estimate places the output at 1,160,000 short tons compared with the revised estimate of 801,800 tons of oil from 1952-crop olives and the record high of 1,611,000 tons from the 1951 crop. These production estimates represent the total oil pressed including allowances made for consumption by growers in countries reporting only commercial production.

The 45 percent increase in oil production from the previous year is explained by the fact that 1953 was the year of high output in the two-year cycle normally characteristic of olive production and by the fact that weather conditions on the whole were more favorable than in 1952. Spain was an outstanding exception, however, to the generally favorable weather as drought throughout the summer and early fall greatly reduced the size of the olive crop. Insect damage in general appears to have been less than in 1952 with the possible exception of Greece. Most countries except Greece have reported that the quality of the new oil is uniformly good.

An increased volume of oil production is indicated in all Mediterranean countries for the 1953-54 season except Turkey, Algeria, and Israel. The most significant expansion, however, occurred in Portugal, Greece, Italy and Tunisia where record or near-record crops have ben reported. Normally Spain, Italy, Grece and Portugal account for 80 percent of the total Mediterranean production.

NACA Convenes Sept. 8-10

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association will hold its 1954 annual meeting September 8 to 10 at the Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J.

Trade Briefs

Copper Alloy Foundry Company, Hillside, N. J., has named Arthur Tauscher plant engineer in charge of maintenance and construction.

Milton Roy Company, Philadelphia, has developed a centralized system for controlling continuous polymerization reactors.

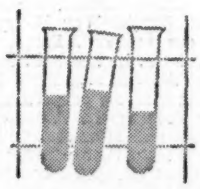
Brown Co. Vice-President

E. A. Coons has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the R. J. Brown Company, St. Louis, Mo., effective August 1. Mr. Coons has been purchasing agent in the chemical division of the purchasing department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., since 1947. From 1941 to 1947 he served in various capacities in the research and development department of Sinclair Refining Company. Previously he had been a sales and service engineer with Roots-Connerville Company, Chicago, and in the research laboratories of Commercial Solvents Corporation at Terre Haute, Ind.

Antibiotic Rules Changed

A number of minor changes in regulations of the Food and Drug Administrations relating to certification of antibiotic drugs have been announced by the agency. The changes had to do with tests and methods of assay for certain penicillin and chlortetracycline preparations and with the certification of certain of these products.

Chemicals,



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Trade Agreements Report Issued by Tariff Commission

The Tariff Commission has issued the sixth in its series of reports on the operation of the trade agreements program. This report covers the period from July, 1952, through June, 1953.

During the period, the United States concluded no new trade agreements. It did, however, conclude a supplemental agreement with Venezuela, revising the bilateral trade agreement entered into by the two countries in 1939. The report discusses the concessions that the United States granted and obtained in the supplemental negotiations with Venezuela, as well as the changes that were made in the general provisions of the agreement with that country.

It also covers, for the last half of 1952 and the first half of 1953, important developments respecting the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Like the earlier reports, the sixth report also discusses such matters as changes in tariffs, exchange controls, and quantitative restrictions on imports by contracting parties to the general agreement; changes in tariffs, exchange controls, and quantitative restriction on imports by countries with which the United States has bilateral trade agreements, and actions of the United States relating to its trade agreements program.

The report was prepared in conformity with executive order 10082, of October 5, 1949, which directs the Tariff Commission to submit to the President and to the congress at least once each year a factual report on this subject. Copies of the sixth report may be obtained from the secretary, United States Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Copies of the earlier reports may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

DuPont Resale Manager In Grasselli Dept. Retires

Howard J. Smith, manager of the resale chemical section of the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has retired after forty-four years with the department and its predecessor, Grasselli Chemical Company. Mr. Smith joined Grasselli Chemical Company in 1910, and has been associated with sales of industrial chemicals ever since. For thirteen years he was manager of the Philadelphia sales office of that company.

When duPont bought Grasselli in 1929, Mr. Smith became assistant manager of the enlarged Philadelphia branch. In 1938 he was appointed manager of the Charlotte, N. C., district sales office, and held that position for ten years. He went to Wilmington in 1948 as assistant sales manager for resale chemicals and became manager in 1951.

Boric Acid Safety Data, Background Are Given

Pacific Coast Borax Company, New York, has prepared a booklet entitled, "The Truth About Boric Acid and Borated Talcs." The purpose of the publication is to present evidence that boric acid under proper conditions of use is completely harmless and of important benefit in medicinal and other products. Copies of statements by the Proprietary Association, and by the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare concerning the safety of borax are reproduced in the book. Historical background and technical data on boric acid are included, together with a bibliography.

Gen'l Tire Promotes Forrest

Appointment of Dean Forrest as chief engineer of the Ashtabula, Ohio, chemical plant of the General Tire & Rubber Company has been announced by Robert B. Wittenberg, general manager of the chemical division. Formerly a power engineer with United Engineers & Constructors, Inc., of Philadelphia, Mr. Forrest has been with General Tire for the past year. During World War II, he served as a mechanical engineer with the Office of Rubber Reserve of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Alkalies Analysis Bulletin Issued By Allied Solvay Process Division

"The Analysis of Alkalies," a new technical and engineering service bulletin, is being offered by the Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Solvay reports that in this fourth edition the scope and arrangement of the previous editions have been retained, but been made. The analytical factors have been recalculated to the basis of the 1952 International Weights. New colormetric methods for iron and nickel, and procedures for the analysis of caustic soda-sodium nitrite compounds have been included.

Other new additions include:—New methods for trace metals; new methods for iron determination, and a new method for determination of sodium nitrite. The new reagents and standard solutions necessary to accomplish the determinations by the new methods have also been added. Copies are available from Solvay's advertising and sales promotion department, 61 Broadway, New York 6.

Stauffer Adds Wohlwend

Alfred N. Wohlwend, formerly president of Gator Chemicals, Inc., St. Petersburg, Fla., has joined Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, as a salesman. Mr. Wohlwend has specialized in the marketing of organic chemicals.

Trade Briefs

Armed Forces Chemical Association has elected Lt. Col. O. E. Roberts, jr., USAR (Ret.) secretary-treasurer.

Mathieson Chemical Corporation has inaugurated a 5,000-mile high-speed private wire telegraph network.

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Harley, Int'l Minerals Mines Manager at Carlsbad, Retires

George T. Harley, for ten years manager of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation's potash mines at Carlsbad, N. M., retired on July 1 under the regular retirement policy of the company, according to an announcement by A. Norman Into, vice-president in charge of the company's potash division.

Mr. Harley, who came to International as a geologist in 1940, became manager of the mine location in 1944. He has had vast experience in the fields of mining and geology, and holds four college degrees in mining and petroleum geology, mining engineering, and business administration from the University of Colorado, New Mexico School of Mines and Columbia University.

Carl Arend succeeded Mr. Harley as active manager of the installation in January of this year and since that time Mr. Harley has served as special consultant and adviser for the operation.

Monsanto Puts P. J. Dowd In New Overseas Div. Post

Patrick J. Dowd has been named to the newly-established post of director of overseas division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., effective August 1. Mr. Dowd will be concerned with supervision of the general corporate aspects of Monsanto's various operations outside the United States. He will be involved with the formulation and administration of contracts and the necessary liaison with Monsanto's domestic and overseas legal departments involved in such operations, and will assist division management with foreign financial matters.

Mr. Dowd has been director of internal auditing in Monsanto's accounting department since 1947. He served as chief of the chemicals branch of the Office of Price Stabilization during a six months leave of absence in 1952.

Hooker Adds Five to Staff

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has added five new members to its technical staff. Kenneth O. Hambrock, formerly with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been added to Hooker's process study group. Francis B. Antonu, recently discharged from the navy, has joined Hooker's works laboratory staff along with the following 1954 graduates from the University of Buffalo:—Edwin R. Ewaszczak, Dorothy J. Pohlman and Joyce C. Wilkinson.

Luckenbach Rejoins Foote As Mgr. of Chemical Sales

Fred Luckenbach, who played a major role in developing the lithium base grease market for Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, from 1941 to 1947, has rejoined the Foote sales department. Mr. Luckenbach, who has been in chemical sales with Rohm & Haas Company, Virginia Smelting Company and Foote since 1937, as manager of Foote's chemical sales, will be charged with the marketing of lithium hydroxide to the petroleum and allied industries.

Synthetic Rubber World Output Reported for May

World synthetic rubber production in May, excluding the Soviet Union, totaled 55,000 tons, according to estimates of the Secretariat of the International Study Group announced last week by the Business and Defense Services Administration. World consumption of synthetic rubber was put at 60,000 tons. End-of-the-month stocks were 192,500 tons, down 7,500 tons from the December 31, 1953, position.

In the first five months of this year, synthetic rubber output totaled 300,000 tons, and consumption 300,000 tons, while in the like period of 1953 production was 422,402 tons, and consumption 405,000 tons. World consumption of natural and synthetic rubber totaled 1,002,500 tons in the first five months of 1954, as against 1,092,500 tons in January-May a year ago.

Bids Wanted

Chromic acid, 36,000 lbs., inv. 424-B, July 19, Naval Supply Depot, Purchasing Dept., Great Lakes, Ill.

Paint, 18,000 qts. and 3,000 gals. paint stripping, East & West Coast, inv. JD-54,684, July 23, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.; 300 gals. interior, flat, washable wall paint, 300 gals. interior, semi-gloss, washable wall enamel, 200 gals. interior, full gloss, washable wall enamel, 225 gals. exterior paint, inv. 40, July 13, Vets. Adm. Center, Procurement, Wilshire & Sawtelle Blvds., Los Angeles 25, Calif.

Phosphoric acid, 100,000 lbs., inv. 424-B, July 19, Naval Supply Depot, Purchasing Dept., Great Lakes, Ill.

Sulfuric acid, 160,000 lbs., inv. 424-B, July 19, Naval Supply Depot, Purchasing Dept., Great Lakes, Ill.

Tallow, fancy, exp. pack, for Israel, Procurement Authorization #71-0502-00-4016, July 13, (SBC #305) Government of Israel Supply Mission, 250 W. 57th St., N. Y. 19, N. Y., Att.: Mr. M. M. Segal.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand was limited last week, the market reflecting the usual summer vacation shutdown of many plants. Market undertone remained quite steady and quotations were without change for most items on the list. Lower cost of eggs weakened egg derivatives and albumin flake declined 5 cents per pound and yolk 2 cents per pound.

Potato starch was quiet, but remained unchanged and steady for spot and later delivery. Offers from mills in Maine continued light and were maintained at former levels. Shipments from Idaho also were well held. Demand for tapioca flour of late has been restricted to spot delivery. Corn starch and dextrin business was confined to actual needs.

Buying interest in tanning materials continued inactive, which is usual at this season. Primary markets were quotably unchanged and fairly steady. The quebracho market was still in a state of confusion due to sellers changing the method of quoting shipments to a guaranteed tannin basis. The Argentine government agency (IAPI) has the new method under advisement and has temporarily discontinued export licenses.

Shipments of Australian greasy wool to the United States were officially reported at 56,675,000 pounds during ten months ending April 30, compared with 61,438,000 pounds for the same time last year. Shipments to other countries during the same period were as follows:—United Kingdom, 247,385,000 pounds; France, 149,350,000 pounds; Italy, 106,977,000 pounds; Japan, 79,613,000 pounds; Belgium and Luxembourg, 77,436,000 pounds, and Russia, 56,675,000 pounds.

Price Trends

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Egg albumin flake, 5c. per lb.
Yolk, 2c. per lb.
Wattle extract, East African, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1947-49 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1953
95.78	95.79	95.80	99.98

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Demand has slackened to seasonal volume. Consumers continued to take moderate quantities for actual needs. Spot demand was slow. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Prices were recently reduced by producers. Tankcars were quoted at 18c. per pound, delivered and drums carlots, 20.2c. per pound, same basis. Smaller drum lots ranged from 21.1c. to 21.7c. per pound, as to quantity.

Sodium Acetate — Business was slow. Prices were without change and steady.

Sodium Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate — Lower cost of production resulted in lower price. Producers recently reduced quotations 1c. to 21c. per pound; drums, carlots, works and lesser quantities to 21½c. per pound.

Sulfonated Oils — Weakness of tallow was reflected in sulfonated grades and quotations were off fractionally. Other varieties were quiet and quotably unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood — Consumers continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner. Market remained steady and unchanged. Blood was quoted at 65c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Market was steady at prevailing quotations. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Trading was restricted to actual requirements. Prices were without change. Pearl was held at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.26 per 100 pounds, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Egg Albumin—This market continued weak and prices were further reduced 5c. per pound, as a result of the lower cost of eggs. Flake was lower at $1.38 to $1.40 per pound, depending upon quantity and powder and $1.42 to $1.44 per pound, same basis. Demand was light, confined to actual needs. The technical grade was quiet and unchanged at 85c. to 87c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Egg Yolk—An easier tone prevailed and quotations declined 2c. per pound, with the lower cost of production. Stocks on spot were reduced to $1.07 to $1.11 per pound, as to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Market reflected the usual seasonal quietness. Business was limited to actual needs. Market in Maine was unchanged, and nominal at 6¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Idaho starch was inactive, and steady at 6.3c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills and 50c less for shipment to eastern points. Stocks on spot were maintained at 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Danish starch was quoted at 7.35c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment.

Reports from Maine stated that the potato crop has been damaged by heavy summer rains and losses were estimated up to 10 percent. Total plantings this year were about 10 percent below the 156,000 acres seeded last year.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was slow. Market was unchanged and steady. Top Siamese grades were maintained at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound exwarehouse, as to quantity. AAA Java was nominal at 7¼c. to 7½c. and AA at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. New crop Brazilian starch was still nominal at 9c. per pound, carlots, exdock, while stocks on spot ranged from 13c. to 14½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Trading was slow. Prices were maintained at former levels. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 5.10c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.43c. barrels, less carlots, powdered, 10.92c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.65c., bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Market was quiet, but steady. Shipments were maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Myrobalans—Consuming inquiry was inactive. Shipments were quotably unchanged. JI's assorted were quoted at $47 per ton, exdock; ordinary, $43, and crushed JI's, $63, same basis. Indian solid extract 53 percent tannin was quoted at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, and spray dried 60 percent, 9½c. to 10c., same basis.

Quebracho Extract—This market was still in a confused state as a result of the change in quoting offerings for shipment from the Argentine from 63 percent tannin basis to guaranteed 63 percent tannin. IAPI has the new method of quoting under advisement and has temporarily withheld export licenses. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin ranged from 11 31/64c. per pound to 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, as to seller and solid clarified guaranteed, 64 percent at 12 3/16c. to 12 23/64c. per pound, same basis. Meanwhile, domestic users also kept to the sidelines.

Valonia—Business continued to lag. Shipments were unchanged and fairly steady. Beards were quoted at $64 per ton, exdock, and cups, $49 to $50 per ton, same basis. Extract ranged from 8¾c. to 9½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, as to quantity and seller.

Wattle—Tanners showed little interest in replacements. Primary markets were steady, especially for extract, which was in limited supply. Shipments were without change. Fair average bark was held at $98 per ton, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract was lower at 9¾c. per pound carlots, exdock, plus duty while South African was unchanged at 10c., same basis.

The government of Ceylon is inviting bids until July 16 for the supply of 30 tons of wattle extract, solid, required by the Government Leather Factory at Mattakkuliya, Ceylon. A copy of the bid invitation is available for review purposes on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Bids should be sent direct to the chairman, tender board, ministry of industries, housing and social services, P. O. Box No. 570, Colombo, Ceylon.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Price schedules in the various markets for organics held steady during the past week. Even in markets where there have been occasional signs of weakness in the past several weeks expressed by price shading, there were no outward indications of a price break. In fact, in some instances, prices in these markets have been held firm by sales volume and producer resistance to price cuts.

A fair amount of glacial acetic acid has continued to move, although summer shutdowns in the textile industry were still ahead of the market. There was still some shading in local areas, but no more than there has been right along, it was said. Producers moved a good volume of acetone into consuming channels; thereby keeping the price intact. Byproduct acetone from the cumene process of making phenol was becoming more of a factor in the market. Alcohol producers have held the line, pricewise. Current demand from the cosmetic industry was reported to be quite good.

Scarcity of fusel oil has kept supplies of fermentation amyl alcohol and amyl acetate very short. Production of synthetic amyl alcohol moved out at a good pace to fill some of this demand. Synthetic amyl acetate moved at a good level too, demand for the technical grade being a little better than it was for regular material. Mono-, di- and tri-butylamines held steady. Buying interest for the mono-, di- and triisomers of ethylamine were also rather steady. Solvent demand for ethyl acetate was well sustained. General solvent calls were considered quite good, in some cases exceeding expectations for last month and still holding up well.

Refined glycerine sales were reported to be steady at an even pace. Business was expected to be a little slower for refined material with summer shutdowns beginning to take place. However, production will drop while consumption is off, so the market should hold its position fairly well, it was said. Demand for isobutyl alcohol and the acetate were improving steadily. Nitroparaffins remained in tight supply and received a good number of inquiries.

Acetic Acid—There has been a fairly steady movement of glacial. Business might even be said to have improved a slight amount in the past month or so, but not to any great extent, it was added. There was plenty of acid around to take care of the demand and some shading of prices continued to exist in certain consuming areas. However, there was no more shading than there had been right along. A decrease in buying interest was anticipated from textiles this month as shutdowns for vacation begin in the industry. Prices were generally considered firm at previously established quotations.

Total production of natural synthetic material in April amounted to 37,112,852 pounds, of which 35,642,852 pounds were synthetic and 1,470,000 pounds were natural, according to statistics from the Tariff Commission. In comparison, the March combined total was 39,012,290 pounds, with 37,352,290 pounds coming from synthetic production and 1,660,000 pounds from natural production.

Acetone—The volume of this solvent moving into consuming channels remained good. Several large suppliers indicated that they have consistently been able to move their production along without resorting to any price shading. There was ample material available to take care of all consumption needs and consumers have never lost consciousness of the fact that additional production capacity of acetone from the cumene process of making phenol is beginning to come into the market. More acetone from this direction was on the way too. Taking this view, consumers were inclined to feel that the market was oversupplied and they should be able to get bargain acetone. On the other side, producers have moved substantial volumes of acetone at market prices and saw no reason to sell for less while demand is good.

Beyond this, cost considerations also come into the picture. Regular suppliers have been operating on a relatively slim profit margin, it was said. Since the byproduct acetone will have to be sold (what isn't consumed in captive uses), there appeared to be little use to compete with the new material on a price basis, particularly because its cost can virtually be underwritten by the process. Obviously, a cost probably has to be established somewhere, but it was felt likely that the cost derived by accounting procedures would be under that of acetone produced by regular suppliers. For this reason, suppliers could not expect to sell a great deal more acetone by cutting prices as long as there was byproduct acetone in the market that had to be moved regardless of price, it was felt.

Alcohol—Producers reported that they continued to do a fairly good volume for ethanol. Prices were maintained at official quotations. No revisions in schedules were anticipated in the immediate weeks ahead. Suppliers said that there has been good movement of alcohol to cosmetics. Ample inventories were available to handle all expected needs.

Figures on production, withdrawals, and stocks released by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Service, pertaining to ethyl, completely denatured, and specially denatured alcohol during May 1954, compared with May 1953, are as follows:—

Production

	Gallons 1954	Gallons 1953
†Ethyl	36,521,369	43,399,089
*Completely denatured	22,578	39,201
*Specially denatured	17,551,857	19,191,360
Withdrawals		
†Ethyl, tax paid	725,214	2,030,230
tax free	32,917,003	40,047,243
*Completely denatured	19,914	34,688
*Specially denatured	17,562,315	21,810,757
Stocks		
†Ethyl	46,531,425	78,580,691
*Completely denatured	18,238	30,592
*Specially denatured	7,359,177	8,783,651

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in May 1954 and May 1953 were as follows:—

	Pounds 1954	Pounds 1953
Corn and corn products	6,042,475	86,950
Rye and rye products	533,332	.....
Malt and malt products	333,000	205,370
Wheat and wheat products	465,646	2,920,399
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	.....	.....
Other grain	.....	.....
Total grain	7,374,453	3,212,719
Ethylene gas	11,797,026	9,594,914
Other materials	3,033	182,000
	Wine gallons 1954	**Wine gallons 1953**
Molasses	7,604,939	19,519,383
Ethyl sulfate	19,186,375	16,945,050
Sulfite liquors	21,471,000	22,606,500
Other materials	2,082,802	2,770,239
†Products used in redistillation	3,772,575	943,470

†Proof gallons.

Amyl Alcohol—Producers of fermentation material report that there has been no change in the scarce supply situation. Lack of fusel oil has held the fermentation alcohol and acetate in very short supply for many months. No change in that situation was anticipated immediately. Production of synthetic material moved out as fast as it could be made to take care of consumption needs. However, the synthetic material was not considered to be in very short supply. Production was adequate to handle most immediate requirements.

Amyl Acetate — Fermentation material was still very scarce because of the continued shortage of fusel oil. But, there was a good production of synthetic material derived from pentane that was going to market outlets at a steady pace. Demand for regular synthetic acetate held up fairly well, it was said. The technical

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
131.89	131.89	131.91

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

grade synthetic salt enjoyed a good demand from lacquer formulators because of its retarding powers as well as its normal solvent use. The price for the technical material held at 13c. in tankcars, while the regular grade was steady at 15c. per pound in tankcars, both on a delivered basis.

Dibutylamine—General activity in this market was looked at as being steady. Demand was holding up but did not seem to be showing any signs of a buildup at this time. No real show of strength was anticipated, particularly in the normally slower summer months when many different industries shutdown for vacations and maintenance repairs.

Dichloropentanes—Adequate supplies were available to handle all current consumption needs. Most of this material has been moving into engine cleaners and carbon removers, but demand was not particularly strong. There has been some movement also by compounding the chlorinated pentane with amines to avoid the release of HCl. Prices were unchanged from previous quotations.

Diethylamine — The mono- and di- isomers of this amine were pretty much in the same position. Business was generally holding steady, but demand has not been too active. Use of ethylamines in rubber accelerators has seen a little cutback in keeping with slowed demand from the rubber industry. Adequate supplies were readily available to fulfill consumer needs. No price changes were noted or anticipated.

Ethyl Acetate—Several sources indicate that demand for this solvent was well sustained. In fact, there was some feeling expressed that demand in June had exceeded anticipations. Even though June and July could normally be expected to be slow months, it was stated that buying has held up quite well and has shown no signs of slacking off yet. Prices were firm and steady at previous levels.

Ethyl Ether—April production of technical and USP grades of ether amounted to 3,662,823 pounds, whereas March output had been 3,395,897 pounds, according to information from the Tariff Commission.

Ethylene Glycol—April production totaled 45,436,379 pounds, as against 41,964,205 pounds produced in March, information received from the Tariff Commission relates.

Glycerine—Producers indicated that there was still a steady business for refined material. Demand has held up relatively well. Prices of refined were firm at previous quotations. Crude material continued to be a bit scarce, but larger refiners indicated that there was ample material to take care of current consumption needs. Production of synthetic glycerine has had a lot to do with the filling of any gap left by a shortage of crudes. Prices of refined were firm at previous listings.

Glycerine stocks in May were cut down 3,934,000 pounds having been 64,001,000 pounds in the beginning of the month and 60,067,000 pounds at the end of May, according to statistics from the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc. In comparison, stocks at the start of May last year were 50,479,000 pounds and at the end of the month were 53,261,000 pounds. Production of crude, including synthetic, in May totaled 16,493,000 pounds, compared with 18,221,000 pounds in April, and 18,482,000 pounds in May 1953. The cumulative total for January-May production was 92,090,000 pounds, as against 94,140,000 pounds in the same period last year.

Isobutyl Alcohol—Activity in this market was considered fairly good. Demand has not reached the point where it is able to absorb full capacity output, but there are growing market outlets for the alcohol and the acetate, it was said. One potential market for the alcohol was seen in the isobutyl phthalate plasticizer. Much of present isobutanol production is going into brake fluid end-use. There is also some demand for use with urea-formaldehyde synthetic resins as a solvent reactant, it was added.

Producers felt that a gradual expansion was taking place in the market for both the alcohol and the acetate salt. It was noted that tankcar orders were considered routine in the market now, where there had only been occasional purchases of such quantities a short time back prices held firm at former listings. No revisions were anticipated in schedules for the immediate future.

Isopropylamine—It was reported that there has not been a significant change in activity for the mono-, di- and tri-isopropylamines. There was a slight improvement in demand noted, but it was not considered enough to get excited about, a source stated. Price schedules held firm at previous postings. Adequate supplies were obtainable by consumers.

Monobutylamine—A steady sales level has been maintained in this market. Demand was not particularly strong, but it was holding up to the same pace. Prices were unchanged at previously established listings. Ample supplies were available to accommodate consumers' needs.

Nitroparaffins—Generally scarce supply conditions continued to exist for these nitrated propane derivatives. There was a very good demand for nitromethane. Inquiries for nitroethane and nitropropane continued to come in but could not be handled unless they were already a regular customer, it was said. Increased production was anticipated sometime next year, which would alleviate much of the shortage. Where there was some material available, it found use as a solvent in various operations and as a chemical intermediate. No change in the shortage of these nitroparaffins was expected until the new production comes in next year.

Pentaerythritol — April production of PE totaled 4,653,959 pounds, compared with output of 5,110,768 pounds the previous month, according to figures from the Tariff Commission.

Tributylamine—Demand was steady and was holding to approximately the same levels. No revisions in price schedules have come about and none were anticipat-

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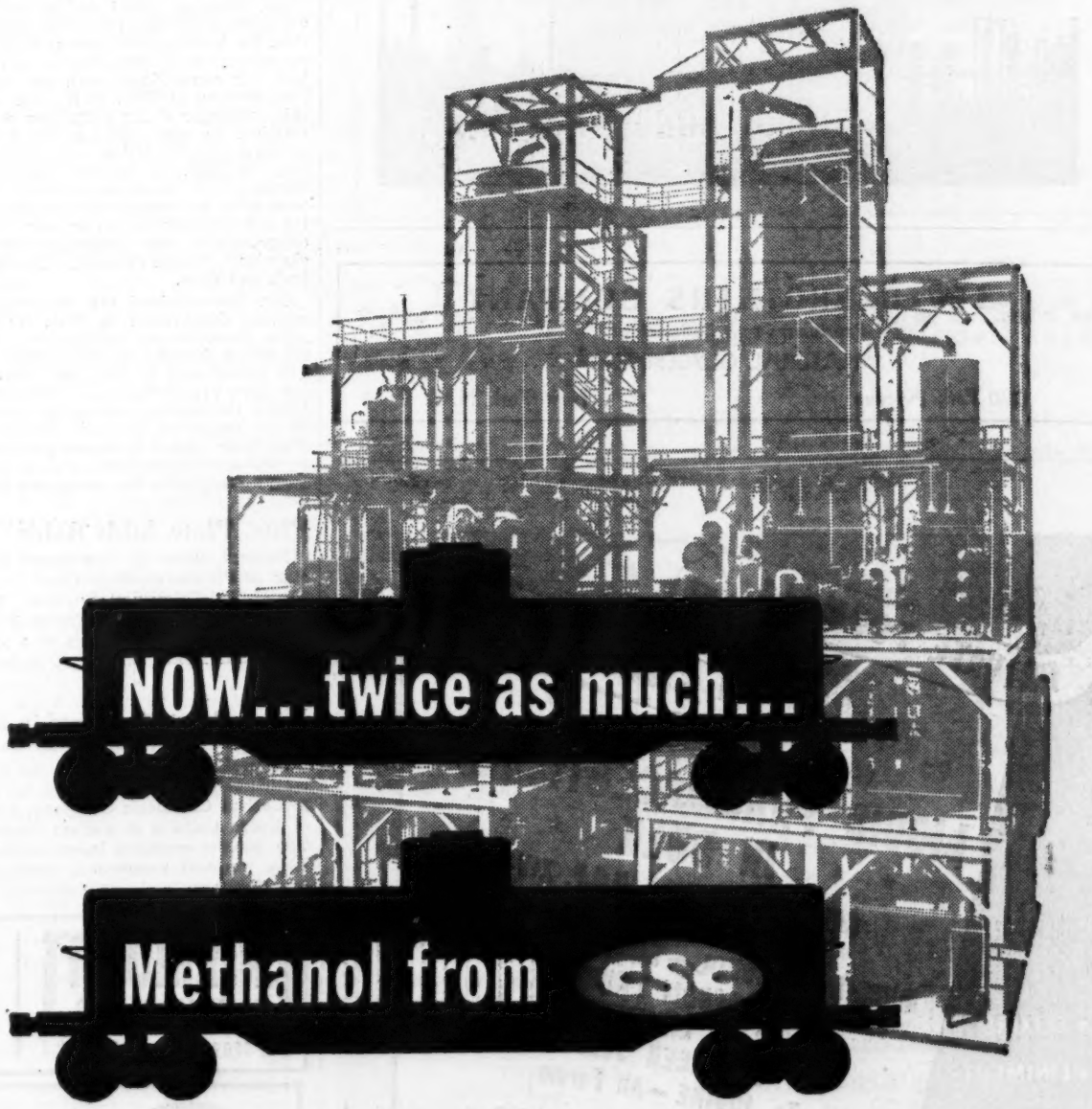

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ed at present. Supplies were ample for current consumption needs.

Triethylamine—Producers indicated that there has been a steady demand in this market. Consumer interest has not been especially heavy, but enough material was going to such outlets as penicillin to keep sales at an even pace. Prices were firm and unaltered from previous quotations.

Triethylene Glycol — Producers indicated that consumers were taking their usual orders. Distributors were also taking normal amounts, it was added. There was no run in business on, but sales have held to a fairly steady pace. Adequate supplies were readily available to fulfill demand requirements. Price schedules were firm and unchanged.

DuPont Organizes Section For Organic Sales Training

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has established an organic chemical department sales training section under Emory M. Fanning and has named William A. Bours sales director of the Kinetic Chemicals Division to replace Mr. Fanning. Francis L. Shackelford, jr., has been named chemical sales manager of the dyes and chemicals division, replacing Mr. Bours.

Mr. Fanning joined duPont in 1929 as a trainee in the dye sales and service section. He became sales manager of the alcohol division in 1933, and when that section was consolidated with the tetraethyl lead division in 1945, he became assistant sales manager of the petroleum chemicals division. He was named assistant director of sales for the Kinetic Chemicals Division in 1950. In his new position, Mr. Fanning will be responsible for training new sales personnel and refresher training for salesmen of the organic chemicals department's four divisions:—Petroleum chemicals, rubber chemicals, kinetic chemicals and dyes.

Mr. Bours joined the company's engineering department in 1941. He became sales development manager of the fine chemicals division of the organic chemicals department in 1950. Mr. Shackelford has been with duPont since 1939, when he joined the organic chemicals department as an analytical chemist. During World War II he served in supervisory positions at war production plants and at the company's Louisville, Ky., neoprene plant.

Pitts. Plate Adds Baier

Peter J. Baier, jr., has joined the sales staff of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's fiber glass division at Chicago. Prior to his association with Pittsburgh Plate, Mr. Baier served for six years as a sales engineer for Henry Stuckart Company, Chicago.

Methanol Data Contained in Booklet Available From Carbide & Carbon

A sixteen-page booklet on synthetic methanol has been published by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. The booklet contains information on the uses, physical properties, shipping data, specifications, and constant-boiling mixtures of methanol. Fourteen graphs on vapor pressures, specific gravities, freezing points, viscosities, and other important physical properties of methanol are included in the booklet. Copies are available from the company at 30 East 42nd street, New York.

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Agricultural Chemicals

No unusual activity in the basic fertilizer chemicals last week. The markets have entered what is generally known as the off season which extends through the summer months. The supply of anhydrous ammonia showed improvement with the pressure slackening for direct application. Ammonium nitrate and sulfate were also in better supply with buyers not inclined to invest in inventories at the present time. There seemed to be plenty of superphosphate available with producers naming former prices except at certain points in the southeast where competitive pressure has resulted in some flexibility to the market. Moderate quantities of triple were offered for prompt shipment. Potash producers have booked a sizable contract business but admit that the call for deliveris is relatively slow. Supplies of phosphate rock have increased under a slower demand. Cyanamide stocks have continued long.

No price changes were recorded in dried blood or tankage and activity in both materials followed spotty lines. Sales of domestic steamed bone meal were of better volume for stockfeed use. While sellers named prices unchanged for hoof meal, it looked as though a firm bid at a concession would be considered. Menhaden meal and scrap continued steady at the recent decline. Sellers limited offerings of castor pomace to July.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Price Trends

Advanced

None.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1953
110.70	110.70	111.39	112.37

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Seasonal relaxation of pressure for this material is reflected in an easing of supply conditions. Prompt shipments are new available at former price levels. The price range is from $85 to $88 per ton in tankcars works, freight equalized with recognized competitive points.

Ammonium Nitrate — Supply position has shown improvement, compared with a month ago with moderate accumulations reported at some southwestern supply points. The market is steady with demand fair but not urgent.

Ammonium Sulfate—Market situation relatively quiet with demand slowed down temporarily. There was an absence of new or important developments during the past week.

Bone Meal—Buying interest showed a slight increase last week with a moderate improvement in sales for stockfeed use. The market held at $60 per ton for domestic steamed f.o.b. the works.

Castor Pomace—Shipments limited to July at $27 per ton f.o.b. the works. One producer still operating, another shut down temporarily.

Fish Meal—Sales of menhaden have been made at $135 per ton, Baltimore area. Demand reported fair but not urgent at present.

Hoof Meal—Market remained quiet with sellers naming $7 per unit of ammonia. The tone of the market was a bit easy with intimations that $6.75 would be considered on a firm offer.

Lime—Sales for agricultural use during April were placed at 45,550 tons and included 10,629 tons of quicklime and 34,821 of hydrated. March sales totaled 35,075 tons. Sales from January 1 through April amounted to 114,643 tons, compared with 98,330 for the corresponding period in 1953, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Phosphate Rock—Prices listed in the July 5th issue were wrong in several respects due to typographical errors. Current prices per long ton were as follows:—68-66 percent material, bulk, mines, $4.69; 70-68 percent material $5.09; 72-70 percent material $5.74; 75-74 percent material $6.74; and 78-76 percent material $7.74.

These prices are based on fuel oil at its current level of $2.15 per barrel, and labor at $1.28. Recent labor price adjustments to $1.31, up 3c., was as yet not reflected in phosphate rock prices, but was currently being absorbed by the industry.

Potassium Muriate—Contract bookings have continued good but the call for shipments is off which is not unusual for this period of the year. It is expected that the movement will increase shortly when mixers will start operations for fall requirements.

Sodium Nitrate—Demand mostly routine at present. Shipments for the season were described as satisfactory but sales may follow spotty lines during the remainder of the summer.

Superphosphate — Some triple was available last week and the trade is looking for an easier supply with the market entering the off season and increased production coming along. Normal super remained quiet with no general price changes noted but competition reported rather keen at certain points in the southeast.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles—Excessive temperatures in Central and Southern California agricultural areas all but halted activity on the local market during the week. Only light buying interest and limited movements of both organic and inorganic materials were reported by the trade. Fish meal interest moderate for domestic material with quotations $2.40-$2.45 per unit of protein, f.o.b. San Pedro. Other listings unchanged due static market conditions.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$90.50 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $89.84 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate $80.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Pesticides

DDT maintained a steady position last week. Demand for domestic account was spotty. Some increase in buying interest was reported in the wet areas, mainly Texas, while demand in the southeast continued slow with a moderate cancellation of contracts noted. It was stated that recent government purchases have lapped over into the domestic season and there are producers who have their output about sold for the season. Exports have made a heavy dent in available inventories and it appears to be up to weather conditions to govern the cotton infestation areas. BHC remained quiet and steady. Cotton dust 3-5-40 was priced at 8¾c. in certain areas and 8¼c. per pound in others. Sales of methoxychlor have averaged above those of a year ago, the increase coming mostly for use in aerosol bombs for home application.

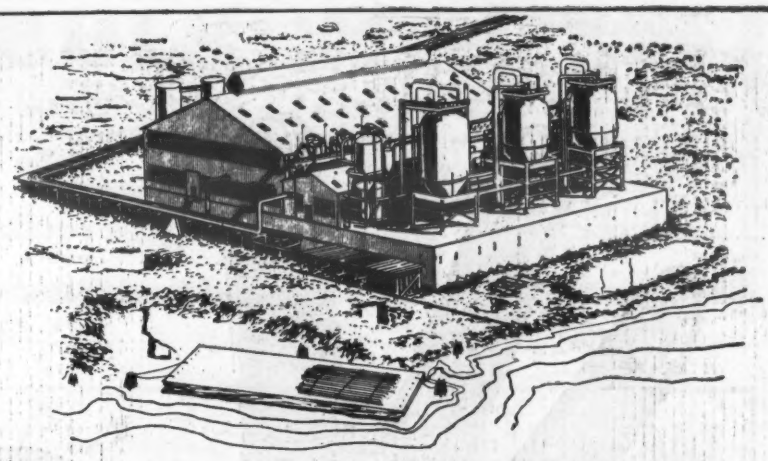
Missouri is having a heavy infestation of grasshoppers, according to the latest report from the Department of Agriculture. The situation is critical in the southwest quarter and rapidly approaching critical stage in central and north Missouri. Injury to corn, alfalfa and soybeans becoming prominent to locally severe in several southern areas. Infestation locally severe over western half of state, especially south of Missouri River. Counts in fields from 8-75 per square yard, in margins 25-120 per souare yard. M. differentials, still in smaller instars, has not begun causing damage in southwest counties where heaviest infestation located. The M. mexicanus complex generally spread throughout state. Up to 60-65 per square yard, damaging pastures, alfalfa, and other hay crops. Adults laying eggs and some second-generation activity.

DDT—Production during April amounted to 8,750,416 pounds, compared with 8,035,605 in March, and 10,315,872 pounds in April, 1953.

2,4-D—Output in April showed 2,863,249 pounds, against 2,739,774 in March and 2,788,973 pounds in April, 1953. Acid esters and salts production was 2,099, 821 pounds (partly estimated) in April, compared with 2,514,670 in the previous month and 2,477,312 pounds in April, 1953. Acid equivalent of 2,4-D acid esters and salts in April was 1,621,984 pounds (partly estimated), against 1,936,911 in March and 1,690,279 pounds in April, 1953.

Lead Arsenate—Production in April was placed at 1,539 tons of acid and basic, compared with 1,084 in March and 1,444 tons in April, 1953. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 2,636 tons, compared with 2,826 on March 31.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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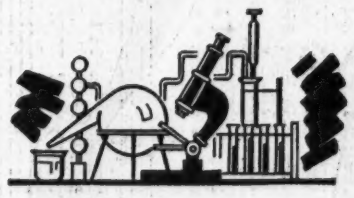

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40% Wettable Powder
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Butyl Ester 2,4-D Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
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Butyl Ester 2,4-D Non-Emulsifiable Oil Base (6 lb./gal.)
Amine 2,4-D Concentrate (4 lb./gal.)
Amine 2,4-D Concentrate (6 lb./gal.)
Isopropyl Ester, 2,4-D Emulsifiable (3.34 lb./gal.)
Low Volatile 2,4-D Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
Low Volatile 245-T Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
Butyl Ester 245-T Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
2 & 2 2,4-D & 245-T Butyl Ester Emulsifiable
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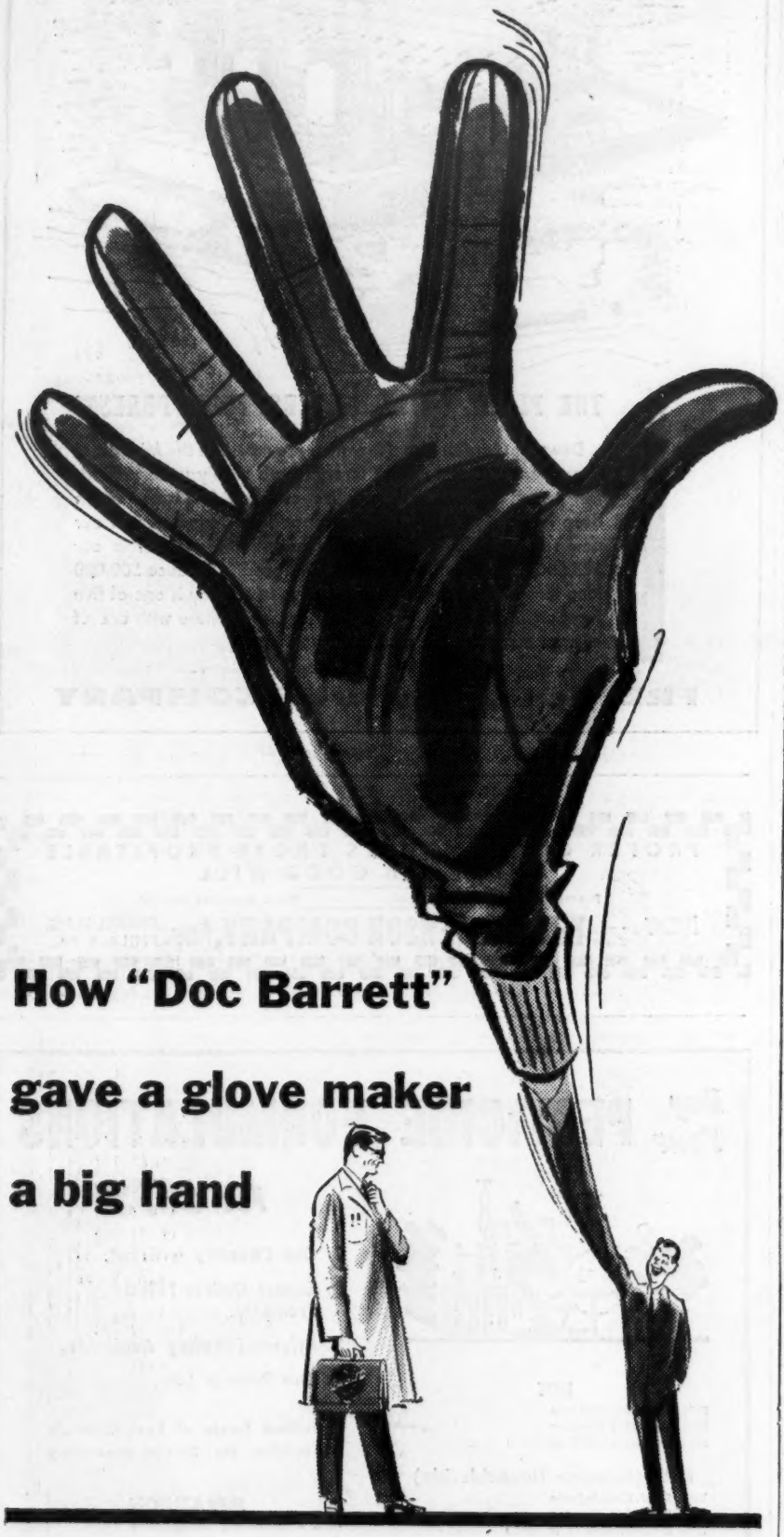

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Coal Chemicals

The only price activity in the market centered upon an increase for benzoyl peroxide. Other prices of coal-tar products appeared firm at former quotations.

Supply and demand balances for most markets were relatively unchanged in the past week. A couple of intermediate producers indicated that they have noted a little added interest in several markets in the past week or so. Aniline demand was picking up a bit. Maleic anhydride was also improving. p-Aminophenol has exceeded expectations of some sources. Technical acetanilide business was said to be good. Phthalic anhydride activity was well sustained. Benzoyl peroxide sales were good.

The general level of activity for tar acids has not changed appreciably. Those grades of cresols and cresylic acid enjoying calls from cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate and aircraft engine cleaners were still moving. Phenol sales were holding up pretty much to the same pace, but have shown slight signs of a drop coming during summer shutdowns.

Benzol, toluol and xylol were unchanged from previous weeks. Benzol was generally regarded as being fairly well balanced, but there has been some surplus material around. On the other hand, consumers who occasionally wanted a little additional material above regular commitments, frequently did not want to pay overland freight costs. Consequently, they had a hard time finding what they wanted outside their usual sources of supply due to the generally low light oil production rates. Basically the same condition existed for toluol. Even so, many sources considered that the market was not in such bad shape, considering that the government is no longer taking 70 percent of production for nitration. Xylol was regarded as tight at present production levels.

Steel operations for the week ending July 11 were scheduled to be at 59.7 percent of capacity, or an index of 88.6, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,424,000 tons of production, against 1,568,000 tons the previous week, 1,746,000 tons one month ago and 2,092,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—This market was currently in a slightly confused condition. In the East supply and demand were regarded as fairly well balanced, but this was not the situation nation-wide. There were localities where the supply picture was one of abundance, with consumers holding quite large inventories. Some marginal supplies in the midwest moved at slightly under market levels, but this was regarded as a local situation on distress material and not likely to become a pattern.

Styrene monomer business was off notably so far as private industry production was concerned. This was due, it was said, in large part to the government manufacturing sizable quantities in their own plant at a time when overall demand was off slightly. Government plant operations differ from private plants, it was said, with respect to accounting methods and cost accounting procedures which may account for decisions to continue government monomer manufacture.

With certain styrene monomer operations by private industry down to anywhere from 60 to 70 percent of capacity, consumption of benzol in these quarters was off accordingly. This left benzol inventories high, and some contract material to be disposed of at a sacrifice.

Benzol being readily available from prompt shipment for most consumer needs, consumers were not much interested in paying overland freight from the East Coast for additional lots above their usual quantities from established suppliers. Certain large volume consumers could, if needed, obtain such material by barge at reasonable shipping costs. However, because of these freight considerations, if some benzol and toluol were being exported in fair quantities, this fact was not considered necessarily indicative of a soft benzol market.

Further easing of the supply picture was predicted in some quarters by fall due to more production as a consequence of expected better steel capacity rates. Present market conditions were such that if steel was operating at full capacity there would be very abundant benzol supplies. Meanwhile, present price levels were expected to hold.

Creosote—Slow buying conditions still existed in this market. Producers said that railroad freight earnings have not picked up enough yet to look for any increases in maintenance operations. In local areas, some falling off of carloadings was also predicted for the summer months. No substantial change in the buying patterns of railroads was anticipated in the near future, hence creosote suppliers did not look for much increase in activity during the next month or two. There has been movement of the wood preservative for telephone poles, fence posts and structural pilings; however, the volume moving in these directions is not enough to take up the slack left by slow movement for railroad ties.

Cresols—Sales levels for various fractions of these tar acids have not changed appreciably. Producers have been moving a relatively steady volume of meta-para isomers and other resin fractions to cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate and other regular consuming channels. Price schedules were unaltered. Supplies were adequate to take care of most immediate needs of consumers. Stocks of o-cresol have been a bit on the long side for several months.

Cresylic Acid—Domestic sources moved a steady volume of acid. Demand from cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate, and aircraft engine cleaners has kept the overall level of sales to an even pace. Prices remained firm at former listings. Adequate supplies were available to handle consumption requirements.

Importers said that the 75c. per gallon drum price for ADF acid was unchanged and showed no sign of going in either direction. A modest volume of business was being done in imported ADF acid. Some sources have noted a little more interest than there was, but there were no large quantity orders as there used to be when the market was tight. Further, consumers were said to be considerably more concerned with quality and specifications than they used to be.

Naphthalene — Domestic sources indicated that there has been little actual change in the market for crude material. Prices were strong at their present point, which is 5c. per pound for 78° crude. Adequate supplies were available take care of consumption needs. In fact, production potential is great enough for more naphthalene to be made, if demand warrants it. However, the current rate of movement for phthalic anhydride is and has been sufficient to cause some suppliers to look at their position and estimate what future supplies will be in relationship to demand. Based upon a continued good pace for phthalic, and a mild pickup from naphthalene derived intermediates and the probability that steel operations will not surge upward, it was felt that a bit of a shortage could develop along towards the end of the third quarter for naphthalene. However, the current market is adequately supplied.

Testimony to the adequate supply of domestic production, is the small volume of business being done in hot-pressed material by importers. Importers could get

Price Trends

Advanced

Benzoyl peroxide, 8c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1953
114.57	114.56	114.56	114.56

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending July 11, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	665,554
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	24,055,012
Benzol	gals.	2,300,914
Coaltar	gals.	10,553,780
Creosote oil	gals.	589,490
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,625,853
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	17,114
Toluol	gals.	452,377
Xylol	gals.	120,759

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

78° hot-pressed material in better volume if buyers here were willing to pay the price. Evidently, there is enough 5c. domestic naphthalene around to limit imported sales, ranging from 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound, to coastal areas and other consuming points that can be reached without overland freight costs added to the transaction.

Phenol—Consumers continued to take normal quantities of phenol for resins and adhesives. However, a slightly slower market was anticipated as summer shutdowns in consuming industries begin to show up. Natural and synthetic phenol sales were both rated as fair. Supplies were quite adequate for current consumption. Additional material was available from new production which has come into the market, thus ample supplies were assured for all anticipated needs. Prices have held to previous listings.

Toluol—There have been no significant changes in the market for this aromatic. Producers moved current output fairly well. Most sources indicated that their consumers were taking regular commitments, which left little surplus because of low coking operations. In fact, occasionally a buyer had to shop around if he wanted additional material. On the other hand, there were also occasional surpluses to be found in suppliers' hands when consumers did not want as much toluol as they had to sell. Some of this extra solvent was finding its way into export outlets. Prices have remained firm at previous quotations.

Xylol—An active demand and comparatively low production have maintained the impression in this market that coaltar xylol is in tight supply. Since coal byproduct material normally is not sufficient to handle all of the demand in the market, this assumption is substantially correct. However, in the overall picture it was seen that there is enough petroleum derived xylol to fill the gap left by reduced coaltar output. Further, there did not seem to be any consumers "hurting" for the lack of material. Current quotations were firm and unchanged from previous levels.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Technical material moved well to producers of sulfa drugs. Sources of the intermediate felt that business was good in this market. Prices were firm.

p-Aminophenol — Producers indicated demand has exceeded earlier expectations. Producing capacity was still large enough to handle a bigger volume, but suppliers were well satisfied with the improvement in buying interest.

Aniline—Producers indicated that there has been a little pickup in activity for this intermediate. Demand has not yet reached the point where it requires full production schedules to take care of requirements; however, the gains were looked at as encouraging since the pickup was coming from both rubber and textiles.

Slowing down of the government's synthetic rubber producing program has resulted in reduced calls for such intermediate chemicals as aniline, resorcinol, and b-naphthol in recent months. Present improvement was felt to be part of generally better business ahead for intermediates, a source stated. Aniline prices held at 20c., 21c., and 22c. per pound in tankcars, carlots, and l.c.l. quantities, respectively.

Benzoyl Peroxide — Prices were increased, retroactive to July 1, by 8c. per pound. The full schedule of current quotations became 98c. per pound for 1,000-lb. lots, $1.03 for 500 to 999 lbs., $1.08 for 50 to 499 lbs., and $1.13 for 1 to 49 lbs. OPD now carries a range for quantities of 50 to 1,000 lbs. in the belief that this range will bracket volume sales in the market.

Producers indicated that demand for the peroxide is good. One source stated that it has not noticed any falling off of buying interest. A sizable amount of material has been going to plastics where the intermediate finds use as a catalyst. A new plant is to be built, it was said, to increase production capacity so that a larger demand can be accommodated. There were no problems of shortage at the present time.

Maleic Anhydride — Producers of this intermediate indicated that maleic was doing very well. A source stated that demand was picking up as more interest was coming in from regular resin business and polyester resins as well. Ample supplies were available to take care of all consumption needs. Price schedules were firm and unaltered.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand has been fairly consistent for phthalic. Producers moved a rather satisfactory volume of material to alkyd resins and plasticizers. Prices held firmly at old quotations. Ample production facilities have assured the market of an adequate supply.

o-Toluidine—Suppliers said that activity in this market has held up fairly well. A good export demand has also been noted, which has done much to sustain sales at their present pace. Prices were firm and unchanged. Adequate stocks were available to handle demand.

Styrene Monomer—Total production of this item was off significantly. Operation of government production facilities for the rubber program tended to throw the burden of lesser overall requirements fully on private industry. It has been reported from time to time that the present administration policy is to get government out of business, and the paint industry has been notably successful in getting this accomplished. However, the government still seemed bent on staying in the styrene business.

Private operations in styrene monomer were said to be off, running anywhere from 60 to 70 percent of last year. A production drop or sales volume decline of even 15 percent, can, with today's narrow profit margins, bump net profits down 50 percent or more because of the increased costs industry has cumulatively absorbed over recent years. This styrene picture, has of course been reflected in lower profits, but also in heavy raw material inventory investments. Benzol has to some extent been adversely affected.

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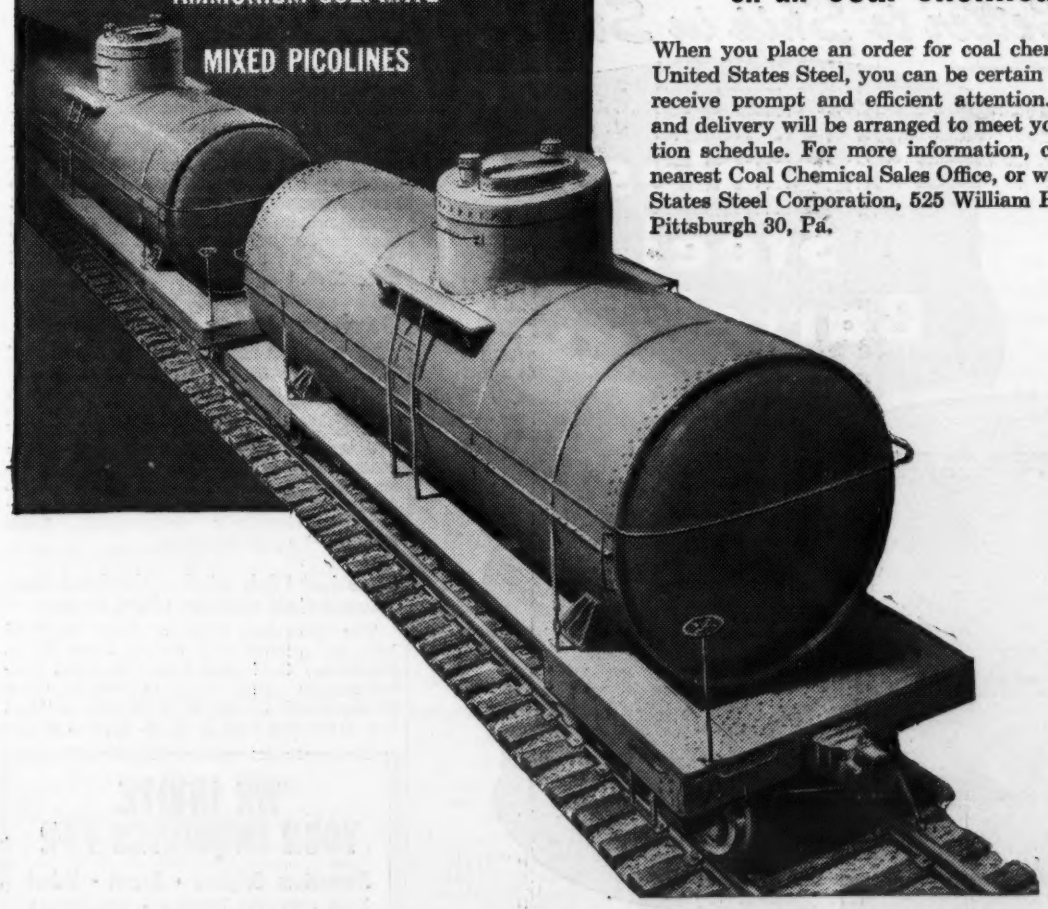

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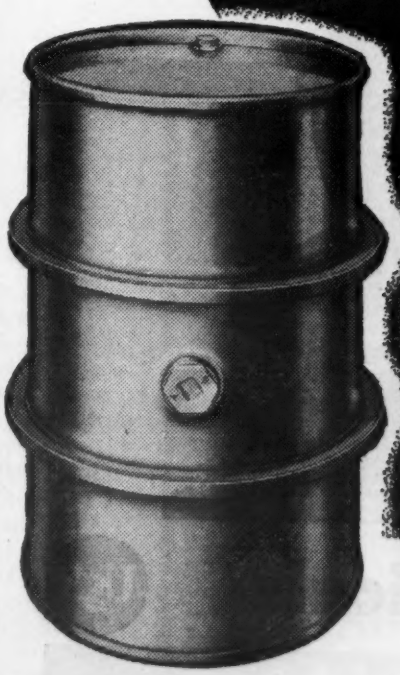

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Hercules Safety Position Goes to Gilbert E. Cain

Gilbert E. Cain, safety supervisor for Hercules Powder Company's plant at Parlin, N. J., has been named assistant to Charles L. Jones, safety engineer for the company's engineering department in Wilmington, Del. The appointment is effective August 1.

Mr. Cain joined Hercules in 1940 as a draftsman in the company's engineering department, and in 1941 became assistant to the project engineer for the Missouri Ordnance Works, Louisiana, Mo. In 1943 Mr. Cain was named construction engineer for Missouri Ordnance Works until the plant went into operation, and then served as supervisor of the finishing and high pressure areas. Later that year he was transferred to Hercules, Calif., as maintenance supervisor.

Three years later he was moved to the company's engineering department in Wilmington, where he worked on design of the hydroabitol section of the synthetics department's Burlington, N. J., plant. In 1946, Mr. Cain was named assistant to Mr. Jones. In 1948, he was transferred to the cellulose products department plant at Parlin as assistant safety supervisor. He became safety supervisor at the plant in 1952.

Pitts. Plate Glass Occupies New Greensburg Plant Site

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has taken possession of the plant site and property formerly owned by the Porcelier Manufacturing Company at Greensburg, Pa.

The company plans to convert the existing plant building into a warehouse and distributing depot for curved automotive replacement glass. About 85,000 square feet of floor space will be utilized for this purpose. The remodeling program will commence immediately, according to David G. Hill, vice-president in charge of manufacture.

Later this year, the company plans to commence construction of a new plant specifically designed for the manufacture of curved glass for replacement of windshields and rear windows for automobiles. The new plant will adjoin the warehouse. Miles S. Wright, formerly superintendent of the firm's Twindow producing plant at Creighton, Pa., has been appointed superintendent of the new Greensburg facility.

Cyanamid Research Division Names Two Group Leaders

The research division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, has named Dr. Elliot S. Pierce and Dr. Robert B. Fortenbaugh group leaders in the textile resin research section. Dr. Pierce was formerly associated with Socony-Vacuum Oil Company as a research chemist. He has been engaged in research activities with Cyanamid since 1951. Dr. Fortenbaugh has been conducting research in the fields of vat dyes and brighteners with Cyanamid since 1949.

Davison Opens New Office

Davison Chemical Company, division of W. R. Grace & Co., Baltimore, Md., has announced the opening of a sales office in Houston, Tex., to cover the Southwest and Gulf coast areas. The company will transfer John Benedict, sales representative of the petroleum catalyst department, Baltimore, Md., and C. Victor Bolles, field service engineer of the company's industrial chemicals department, Lake Charles, La., to Houston.

Chemical Club of New England Has Annual Golf Outing, Gives Prizes

The Chemical Club of New England held its annual golf outing June 23 at Pawtucket Golf Club with low gross honors for the event going to Andrew Gard of Bersworth Chemical Company. Second low gross was won by R. E. Nippes of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation and third low gross by H. S. Kishbaugh of Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

First low net was awarded to W. H. Eastburn of Mathieson Chemical Company; second low net went to J. T. Shelly of Hercules Powder Company; and third low net was won by Charles Karkalities of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc. The award for the longest drive was won by Enoch Edwards of Arnold Hoffman & Co., and nearest the pin by Thomas Anderson of J. U. Starkweather Company.

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Flaxseed Output in Tunisia Showed Increase Last Year

Since the peak year of 1949, Tunisian flaxseed production has steadily declined, reports M. E. Jeneid, American Consulate General, Tunis. However, official statistics of 21,600 bushels from 2,700 acres in 1953 represents an increase from 1952 and 1951 when 11,800 and 15,800 bushels, respectively, were produced.

Tunisia grew small quantities of flaxseed even in prewar days. Government incentives in the form of guaranteed prices to farmers gave a considerable impetus to the cultivation of flaxseed during the period 1948-1950, mainly in grain areas. In 1949, production reached a peak of 886,000 bushels, the bulk of which was exported, principally to France. Since then, the policy of government aid has been abandoned and seeding and output have fallen off steadily. Some part of present production is understood to be used by the small local paint industry.

Becker Forms Own Firm To Represent Manufacturers

Daniel B. Becker has announced the formation of D. B. Becker Company, 150 Nassau street, New York, to act as manufacturers' representative for the paint and allied industries in the New York-New Jersey area. Mr. Becker was formerly general sales manager and a director of Reichard-Coulston, Inc. His firm is currently representing American Alkyd Industries, Carlstadt, N. J.; Magna Manufacturing Company, Haskell, N. J., and Shepherd Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

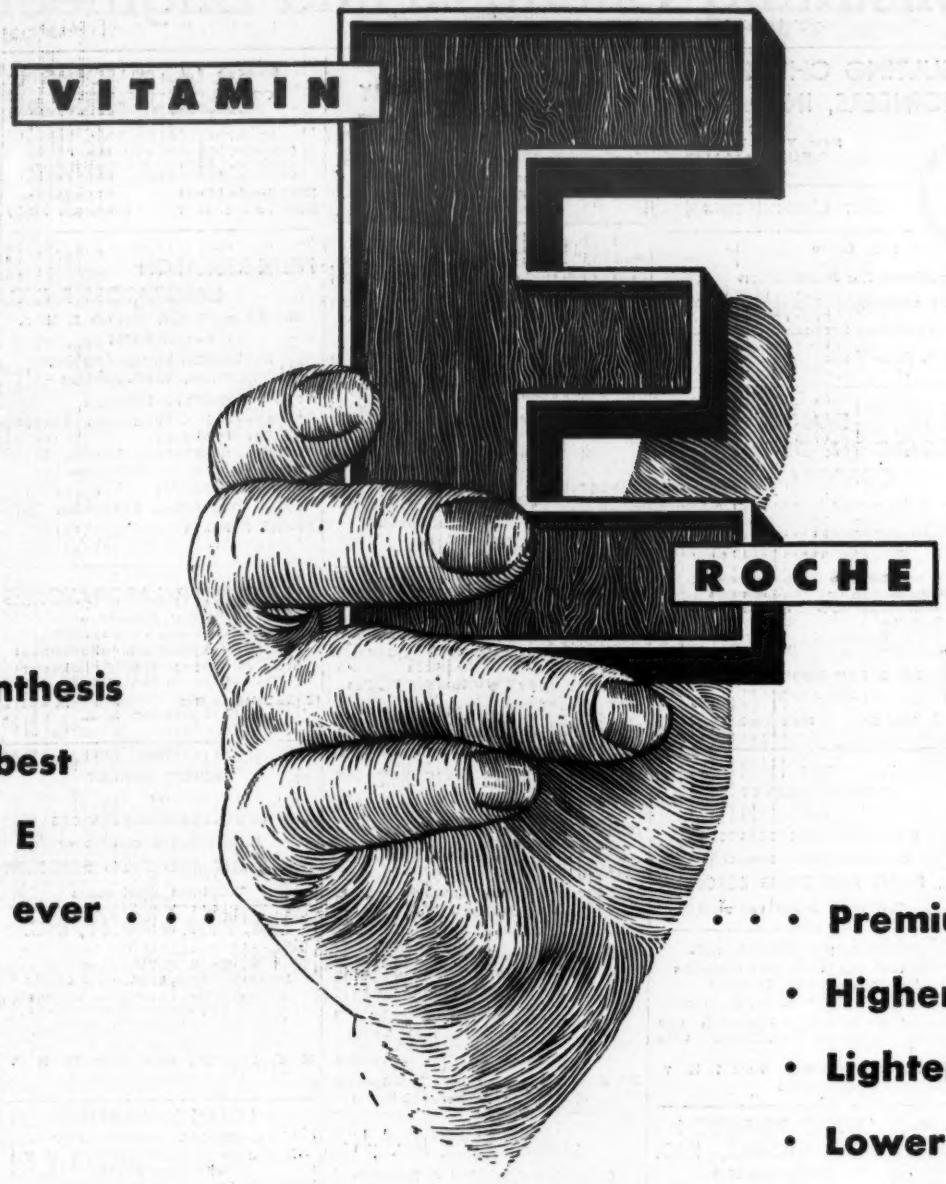
Philippine Coconut Products Output Rose in First Quarter

Philippine production of copra, coconut oil and desiccated coconut during the first quarter of 1954 totaled 229,252 long tons, copra equivalent basis, according to S. G. Anderson, American Embassy, Manila. This is an increase of one-fourth from the 183,119 ton production during the first quarter of 1953. The expansion was the result of fairly good weather and higher prices obtaining during the latter half of 1953.

Copra exports during January-March, 1954, totaled 152,337 tons or one-third more than the 112,943 tons shipped in the first quarter of 1953. Coconut oil exports of 13,447 tons were one-fifth larger than the 9,938 tons of first quarter 1953. In contrast, exports of desiccated coconut decreased by 36 percent, or from 11,228 to 7,154 tons. Domestic utilization of coconut oil amounted to 29,550 tons compared with 25,750 tons in January-March, 1953.

Parke, Davis Sales Mgr. For Canada Is Appointed

Gordon B. Hambley has been named manager of Canadian sales operations of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., to replace J. Howard Stephenson, who has retired. Mr. Hambley joined Parke, Davis in 1938. He was named field manager of its Seattle, Wash., branch in 1947 and was promoted to Canadian field supervisor in 1952. Mr. Stephenson began his career with the company in 1908 in the accounting department. He became manager of Canadian affairs in 1945.



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*Nature; Vol. 148; October 18, 1941; pages 472-3. Reprints available.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

The market continued to exhibit continued strength last week with spot quotations for Brazilian menthol advancing $1 per pound. Some trade sources could not definitely ascribe the rising market to a short crop this year but felt that shippers were holding back thereby causing prices to reflect the situation. At any rate, the shortage of citronella oil from which so-called synthetic camphor is made, contributed to the firming market situation, it was said. Japanese menthol continued to be quoted at high price levels but with Brazilian prices rising so fast, the once wide price gap has been narrowed, it was said. New crop Japanese menthol was said to be in rather short supply with the likelihood that prices would continue high.

Natural camphor continued in a strong price position. The absence of offers from origin was expected to be reflected in continued high if not higher spot prices. Supplies in dealer hands have dwindled substantially with little hope for any early improvement, it was said.

Activity in the antibiotics market was currently seasonally slower, according to trade observers. Prices were on the weak side with price shading noted in competitive situations. Supplies of antibiotics were adequate to meet demand. Productive capacity of producers is sufficient to meet any reasonable increase in consumption which might develop, it was said. In recent years, sales of antibiotics abroad have been cut down since some former consumer countries abroad have set up plants to meet their own needs. It was noted that production capacity of the two producers in Spain has been boosted by governmental authorization in order to bring output more into line with consumption.

Prices for medicinal codliver oil were noted to have declined from formerly quoted levels. Demand was seasonally slow with inquiry expected to start picking up possibly by next month as buyers prepare for the cold weather requirements. Production in Norway this year was reported to be some 30 percent under the preceding year. There was the possibility of higher prices later this year, it was said, as a result.

Price Trends

Advanced

Menthol, Brazilian, $1 per lb.

Reduced

Oil, codliver, USP, 20c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1953
68.76	68.78	68.81	73.20

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Camphor—Very few offers continue to be heard from origin on natural camphor. Spot stocks were said to have reached a very low point with dealers reporting the inavailability of replacement material at this time. Whether shippers at origin were holding back material awaiting further rises in the market or whether there just is nothing on hand was a matter for conjecture, it was said.

Codliver Oil—Demand for codliver oil was reported to be seasonally slow. Buying for next winter's use was not expected to become evident until possibly August or September, it was said. The mild winters of recent years have been responsible, in part, for the decline in consumption of medicinal codliver oil in this country, it was noted. More importantly, however, has been the movement of synthetic vitamin A into this field, it was said.

Prices were off somewhat from those found when last reported. Current spot quotations ranged from $1.35 to $1.45 per gallon. There was some expectation of higher prices in the Fall when demand should seasonally pick up. Production this year, in Norway, the principal supplier of the oil, was reported to be some 30 percent under last year's output. Although some codliver oil is produced in Iceland, it has not been much of a factor in the dwindling market here, it was noted. Consumers are generally less aware of the production of codliver oil in Iceland and prices paid for this oil were reported about 5 percent under Norwegian oil prices.

Ethyl Ether—Demand for the anesthesia grade was reported to be routine with supplies ample for current inquiry. The Tariff Commission reported that production of USP and technical grades of ethyl ether aggregated 3,662,823 pounds in April compared to 3,395,897 pounds in March this year.

Menthol—The market in Brazilian menthol continued to mount sharply last week. From a low of about $5 per pound earlier this year, menthol prices had climbed to $7.50 per pound, by midweek. The outlook for the immediate future was said to be for a continued strong position. The crop this year was reported by some sources to be short since growers at origin were discouraged at the low prices paid for menthol during the previous year. Correspondingly, plantings were cut back, and the results can be seen now with demand exceeding supply. The swing to natural menthol was thought to be accentuated by the shortage of citronella oil, from which synthetic menthol is made.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices were unchanged except at Gulf points during the week ending July 6, 1954. Increased activity was noted in citrus molasses market as stronger demand prevails at most Florida mills. Most deliveries of citrus molasses are being made on seasonal contracts with limited supplies remaining for local demand. Supplies of citrus molasses were exhausted at Frostproof. Demand for beet and cane blackstrap molasses continues slow at most terminals. Drought conditions in Rocky Mountain area have not stimulated interest in additional beet molasses, it was said.

Gulf blackstrap market remained weak with prices generally quoted at 10c. to 10¼c. per gallon (mostly 10¼c.), f.o.b. New Orleans. East and West coast blackstrap prices firm with prices unchanged from last week.

Pancreas Substance—The market in this item was weak, on the whole. Spot prices currently were quoted at $4.00 with shading reported when necesssary to meet competition. Supplies were ample for consumer requirements and expected to continue ample in the immediate future.

Penicillin—Demand for bulk penicillin was reported to be somewhat seasonally depressed. Prices were easier with sodium, potassium and procaine sterile material quoted at 7½c. to 8c. per 1,000,000 units. It was expected that consumption would pick up by August when pharmaceutical manufacturers normally begin to anticipate fall and winter requirements. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry and production capacity was of sufficient size to assure consumers of ample supplies even if consumption should show any appreciable rise in the future.

Export sales of penicillin have declined somewhat, according to industry sources since some former consuming countries have become producers of the antibiotic themselves. In Spain, for example, two penicillin plants were reported in operation. Since the initially designed production capacities were estimated to amount to less than one half of Spanish requirements, the government there has authorized expansion by both current producers. The increase in production capacity was expected to raise capacity to the equivalent of 75,000,000 vials of 100,000 I.O. units a year each. At the same time, the government has reportedly authorized construction of streptomycin plants by both producers.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of penicillin and salts (bulk material only) amounted to 33,057,890,000,000 International Units in April, 1954, compared to 33,138,505,000,000 International Units during March.

Sodium Benzoate—Demand for sodium benzoate was reported to be at seasonally good levels. Supplies were generally ample for consumer requirements but some shipping delays resulted in temporary shortages in some cases, it was said. Prices were stable and expected to continue to hold unchanged, it was said.

Streptomycin—Demand for streptomycin was reported to be moving at a seasonally slower pace. Consumption of antibiotics and drugs in general, customarily slumps during the Summer months, it was noted. Supplies were ample for current needs and expected to continue adequate in the immediate future. Prices were down from earlier levels, being quoted at 15c. per gram.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of streptomycin aggregated 4,303,027 grams in April this year compared to 5,706,587 grams during March.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Camphor, USP

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EPHEDRINE SALTS
ISONIAZID
MENTHOL
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METHYL SALICYLATE
PABA
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PHENOBARBITAL
PHENYL ACETAMIDE
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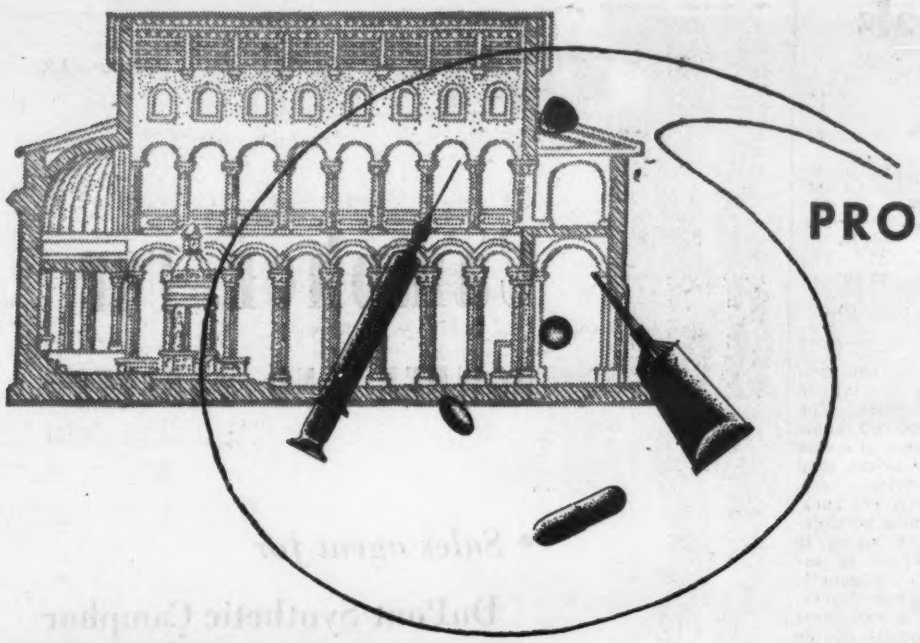

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Production of dihydrostreptomycin amounted to 13,005,882 in March, 1954 and 12,290,748 grams in April.

Sulfa Drugs — The Tariff Commission reported that production of sulfa drugs (bulk material only) amounted to 301,322 pounds in April, 1954, compared to 397,576 pounds in March.

Vitamins—Demand for synthetic vitamins was reported to be moving at generally good levels. Ascorbic acid was moving into the frozen food processing in substantial quantities. Its qualities as an antioxidant are employed in that application. Supplies were adequate to meet consumer requirements and production capacity of sufficient size to meet any reasonable increase in demand, it was said. Synthetic vitamin A was reported to be moving at good levels, on the whole, although coming months were expected to see a spurt in demand as drug manufacturers begin to anticipate Fall requirements.

The United States Tariff Commission reported that production of ascorbic acid and salts (bulk material only) totaled 170,411 pounds in April, 1954, compared to 201,304 pounds produced in March this year. Production of niacin and niacinamide in April aggregated 228,844 pounds compared to 212,434 pounds in March. Pyridoxine(B_6) production amounted to Pyridoxine(B^6) production amounted to 2,499 pounds in April and 2,799 pounds in March. Thiamin(B_1) derivatives production March. Thiamin(B^1) derivatives production amounted to 24,894 pounds in April compared to 30,325 pounds in March.

Botanicals

The spot market was reported to be functioning at about the normal rate for this time. After a relatively slow start, demand has begun to make itself more manifest. Collections, for the most part, were going as expected, with a few notable exceptions.

The increased availability of labor for botanical collection purposes this year as compared to last, has proved a boon to consumers and dealers alike. Curtailment of production in textile plants with the resultant layoff of workers has forced workers to look to botanical drug gathering to implement their incomes.

In fact, according to reports from collection depots, buyers have begun to reduce offered prices sharply on some items in order to discourage overcollection and more importantly, to cause a shift to the collection of items still in short supply.

The collection and processing of senega root in Canada has been hampered considerably by very wet weather conditions. Not only has the rainy weather in the gathering areas made it very difficult to dig the root but drying operations have been affected. As a result, spot prices have advanced about 15 cents per pound. Current quotations ranged about $2, which was on a nominal basis, in view of the fact that virtually no offers were being received from origin.

The collection of mandrake root has been very slow, according to trade sources. Prices have not been attractive enough to warrant collections, it was said. Spot prices might be expected to advance if replacements are not forthcoming. Cascara bark collection was reported to be very satisfactory to date. Spot prices have shown some weakness as a result and quotations were noted to have declined 5 cents per pound.

Balm of Gilead Buds—Spot prices ranged from $1.35 to $1.45 per pound last week. Supplies were ample and demand steady, on the whole.

Cubeb Berries—The spot market was quiet but firm. The explosive Far Eastern situation has been responsible for the maintenance of a strong market at origin, it was said. Demand from consumers here was generally considered to be routine, on the whole, however.

Digitalis Leaves—Supplies were adequate for consumer requirements and expected to continue ample in the immediate future. Demand was routine and prices ranged from 90c. to $1.10 on the USP material.

Gum Karaya—The spot market here was quiet insofar as demand was concerned. However, prices were very firm in view of the expected increase in crude prices at origin. Of late, substantial quantities of gum karaya have been detained by the FDA, according to trade sources, necessitating added costs of reconditioning. As this detained material is released, it was

expected that consumers would have to pay higher prices to cover the costs of recleaning.

At origin, shippers were expected to have higher costs, although of a different nature than those encountered by importers here. Pricewise, it was anticipated that quoted prices might rise as high as 5 to 6c. per pound in the future. Of course, as always, the relative extent of consumer demand was expected to have considerable bearing upon the state of the market.

Ipecac Root—The market continued very firm on ipecac root with spot supplies remaining tight. The outlook for the immediate future, at least, was for a continued shortage of the root. Difficulty in procuring labor at origin has been an increasingly serious problem in the collection of the root, it was said. Heavy industry has been absorbing more and more of the labor supply in addition to the increased use of labor on coffee plantations. Production of coffee has been pushed to new highs in virtually every producing country with a resulting large divertisement of labor from other tasks such as the collection of botanicals. In addition, the growth of the oil industry and the relatively new iron ore industry has lured workers away from the more arduous and less profitable agricultural pursuits.

Mandrake Root—Collections of this root to date have been slow to come in. As a result, supplies were somewhat short on spot Prices ranged from 27c. to 28c.

Passion Flower Herb—The market was quiet last week with the new crop not expected to come in until possibly late this month. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices steady at 21c. to 23c.

Senega Root—Continued wet weather in collection areas in Canada has held back both the gathering and the drying of senega root, it was reported last week. As a result, spot prices have firmed, with the current quotation around $2 per pound. The market was more or less nominal, however, with no offers heard from origin, it was said.

The weather, to date, was reported to be more than half as much again as is normal. The longer this condition persists, the greater will be the length of time before the new crop becomes available, with the possibility of prices advancing further, it was said.

Soapbark—The spot market was firmer last week reflecting the tightness of supplies. It has been estimated that approximately 1,200 metric tons of quillay (soap) bark were produced in Chile during the year ended March 31, 1954, compared with 1,900 metric tons estimated for the preceding year.

Recent calendar year trade estimates of production, with Chilean Forestry official production estimates in parentheses, both in metric tons, were: 1954—1,200 (600.0); 1953—1,900 (538.9); 1952—2,000 (983.6); 1951—2,300 (2,008.9); and 1950—2,750 (1,528.8).

Exports in 1950 through 1954 (1954 forecast), in metric tons, with the export quotas in parentheses were: 1954—800 (1,000); 1953—1,023 (1,100); 1952—851 (1,000); 1951—1,405 (1,750); 1950—1,347 (1,450). The exchange rate for quillay exports was fixed in April, 1954, at the free bank exchange rate of 110 Chilean paper pesos to US$1.

Of the 1,023.3 metric tons exported in 1953, the three leading countries of destination were the United States, which took 582.1 metric tons, valued at 555,000 gold pesos (1 gold peso—US$0.20597); the United Kingdom, which received 234.1 metric tons, worth 296,400 gold pesos, and Germany, which took 141.2 metric tons, valued at 168,700 gold pesos.

Stramonium Leaves — Prices were quoted at 18c. to 20c. per pound last week. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future, it was said. Demand was at routine levels.

Uva Ursi Leaves—Consumer demand was quiet, according to trade sources. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices steady at 12c. to 14c. per pound.

Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol Wins Approval as a Preservative

Approval of di-tert-butyl-p-cresol food antioxidant for use as a preservative in animal fats has been made official with the listing of 2,6 di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, or butylated hydroxytoluene, in the *Federal Register*. This preservative is offered by the chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and is said to be highly effective as a deterrent of rancidity in such fats as lard and shortening. Its approval for use in animal fats follows a recent announcement in which it was made known that this compound had met the requirements of the Food and Drug Administration for use as a food additive.

Lilly Denver District Mgr. Retires; Successor Named

James H. Carey has been named manager of the Denver, Colo., district of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., to succeed Henry M. Fuller, who has retired. Mr. Carey joined Lilly in 1937. His first assignment was as a salesman in the company's Oakland, Calif., district. In 1945 he was transferred to San Francisco, and in 1953 he became acting assistant manager of the Los Angeles west district.

Mr. Fuller had been manager of the Denver district for sixteen years. He joined the company in 1922 as a salesman in Denver. In 1927 he was promoted to manager of the Indianapolis district and in 1930 became manager of the New Orleans, La., district.

Mass. Pharmacy Elects Hart Harris

Hart Harris, jr., who represents S. B. Penick & Co. and New York Quinine & Chemical Works in the New England area, has been elected president of the Alumni Association of Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston. Mr. Harris has been a trustee of the college for some time.

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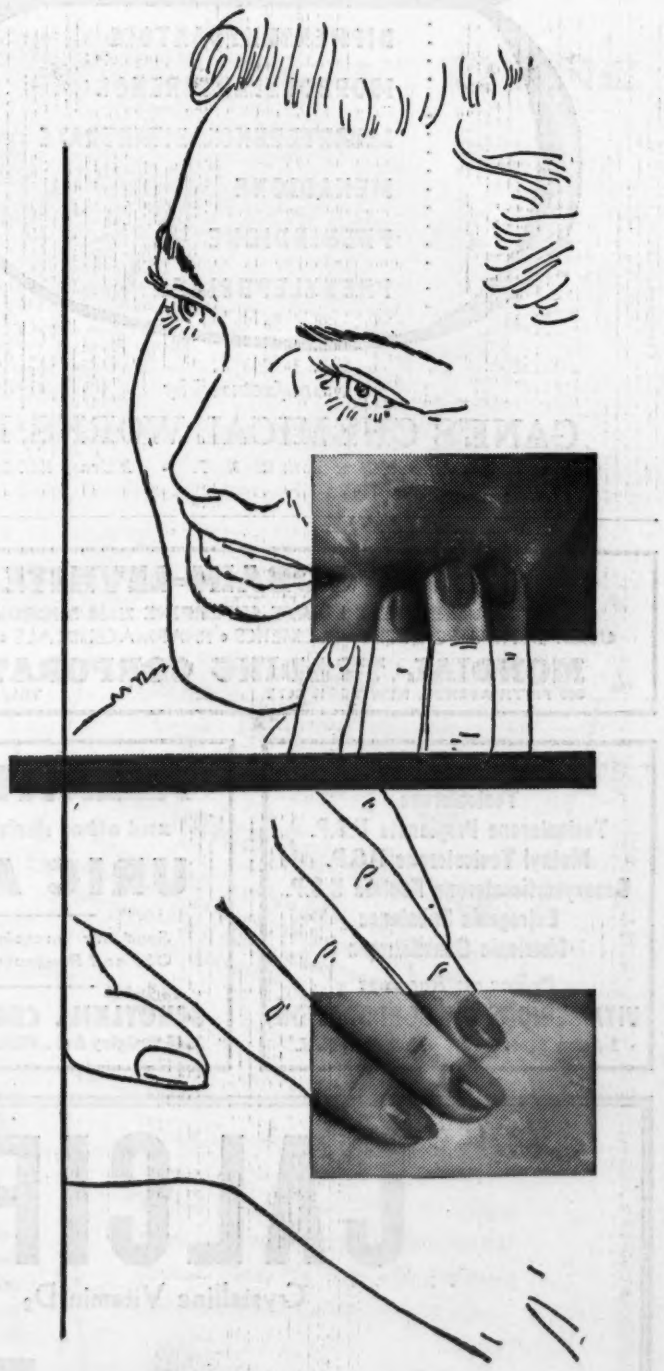

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Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.12 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Basic, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
solution 50% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenosulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
100 lbs. 5.60 - —
c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., works, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.80
powdered, monohydrate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher
USP, gran, dms lb. 26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530 - —
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - .41½
normal, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04½ - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Hydride, ens., works lb. 7.00 - 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½ - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½ - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½ - —

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Arner Medical Director

Dr. Robert L. Brown has been named medical director of the Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Formerly assistant medical director of Armour Laboratories, Chicago, Dr. Brown in his new post will work with the Arner president in handling client problems concerning clinical and medical research and product development. He will also serve as liaison with the Food and Drug Administration on all company matters dealing with that agency.

FOA Arranges to Sell Surplus Butter to Britain

The largest transaction yet arranged by the United States for the sale of surplus US butter abroad, was announced last week by the Foreign Operations Administration.

The financing by FOA will be for $6,000,000 worth of the surplus butter—about 14,600,000 pounds—for export to the United Kingdom. The butter being purchased from the United States will meet part of the increased consumption requirements in the UK resulting from the recent discontinuance of butter rationing. The UK will pay the United States government for the butter in pounds sterling, equivalent to the $6,000,000.

In keeping with the administration's policy, the sale will be handled through commercial channels, by private US exporters and private UK importers as provided under the terms of the FOA procurement authorization.

The transaction was arranged by FOA with the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture. Dollar payment for the butter is being made by FOA under section 550 of the mutual security act of 1953. The butter is made available under a recently announced offer by the Department of Agriculture permitting exporters to purchase butter from the Commodity Credit Corporation for commercial export at competitive world prices.

Section 550 provides that between $100,000,000 and, $250,000,000 of mutual security appropriations for the 1954 fiscal year shall be used to finance the sale of additional surplus US agricultural commodities to friendly countries for local currencies. FOA has been able to arrange for additional sales of more than $245,000,000 out of the ceiling of $250,000,000, almost the maximum authorized under the law.

Foxboro Co. to Complete Pittsburgh Plant August 1

Scheduled for completion by August 1 is a 15,000 square foot plant being constructed in Pittsburgh, Pa., by Foxboro Company, Foxboro, Mass. The factory will double the present instrument assembly, service and repair facilities.

The building is being erected on two levels. General offices and sales headquarters will occupy the lower level, with an upper level extension of 12,000 square feet where instruments and control valves will be assembled, serviced and stocked. The Pittsburgh factory is the second of three to be erected this year as part of Foxboro's expansion program. A new plant in Dallas, Tex., was opened in April and another in San Leandro, Calif., will be ready for occupancy by August 15.

Carbon-14 Materials Offered By Bio-Rad Laboratories

Bio-Rad Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., has made available in standard 0.1 millicurie packages from stock, several frequently-used carbon-14 labeled compounds. These include sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium acetate, and glycine.

Eaton Names Sales Manager, Fills Engineering Div. Post

Eaton Laboratories has named Frank M. Ault sales manager and has announced two other reecnt appointments. William Hayden has been appointed chief of the division of chemical engineering and Dr. Paul F. McLeod has become medical director.

Mr. Ault joined the company in 1946 as medical sales representataive in North Carolina. The following year he became district manager and later division manager for fourteen southern states with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. Dr. McLeod succeeds Dr. L. Eugene Daily, who has become Eaton's executive vice-president Mr. Hayden has been associated with Eaton for seventeen years.

Barbituric Acid Data Issued

Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc., New York, has published a technical data bulletin on barbituric acid. The bulletin contains properties and specifications, data on packaging and toxicity, as well as suggested applications for the acid and a resume of past experimental work on the material. The heterocyclic acid is available from Kay-Fries in commercial quantities.

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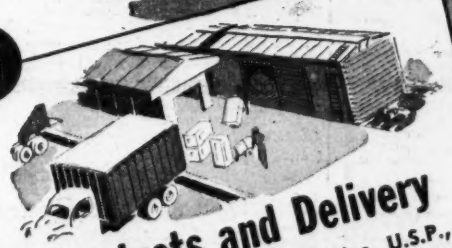

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Lederle Grants to Fourteen Teachers at Medical Schools

Fourteen medical school teachers and researchers have been named to receive grants totalling $270,500 this year from the Lederle Laboratories Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., it was announced last week.

The awards, believed to be the first of their kind in this field, are intended to augment salaries or to help schools fill teaching or research positions. Their basic purpose is to help assure that more promising medical men can afford to remain in teaching and research work at schools and universities. Recipients and amounts of the 1954 Lederle awards are:—

Dr. John Dempsher, whose appointment as assistant professor of pharmacology began July 1 at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine at Philadelphia. (Three years—$24,000.)

Dr. Don Wayne Fawcett, assistant professor of anatomy at Harvard Medical School. (Three years—$25,500.)

..Dr. E. C. Gjessing, department of biochemistry, University of Vermont. (Three years—$25,000.)

Dr. Eugene D. Grim, instructor in the department of physiology at the University of Minnesota. (Three years—$22,000.)

Dr. Frances O. Kelsey, associate professor of medicine at the University of South Dakota. (Three years—$22,500.)

Dr. Robert G. Langdon, department of physiological chemistry, Johns Hopkins Medical School. (Three years—$20,000.)

Dr. Fred V. Lucas, department of pathology, at the University of Rochester. (Two years—$10,000.)

Dr. Werner K. Maas, who on July 1 became assistant professor of pharmacology at New York University—Bellevue Medical Center's College of Medicine. (Three years—$22,500.)

Dr. Lawrence M. Marshall, associate professor of biochemistry, Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, D. C. (Three years—$9,000.)

Dr. Melvin L. Moss, instructor, department of anatomy, Columbia University. (Two years—$15,000.)

Dr. George E. Murphy, who on July 1 became associate professor of pathology at Cornell University Medical College, New York. (Three years—$30,000.)

Dr. Sidney Shulman, assistant professor of immunochemistry, University of Buffalo. (Three years—$22,500.)

Dr. James Robert Teabeaut, 2nd, who in September will join the department of pathology of the medical college of the University of Tennessee at Memphis. (One year—$10,000.)

Dr. Verne L. van Breemen, department of anatomy, University of Colorado. (Two years—$12,500.)

Sharpe & Dohme Opens Sales Office in Memphis

Sharpe & Dohme, Philadelphia, a division of Merck & Co., has opened an office in Memphis, Tenn. The building housing the company's operations contains approximately 24,000 feet of floor space. The Memphis branch will serve parts of seven states, including part of the St. Louis, Mo., sales district.

Trade Briefs

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has donated 5,000 units of chloromycetin to the health authorities of Guatemala.

Melvin C. Eaton, president of Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., has been elected to the board of directors of the United States Committe of the World Medical Association.

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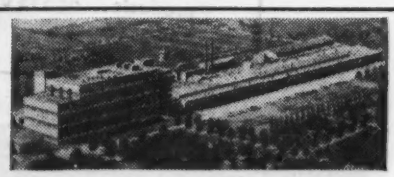

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Oilseeds, Oils Competition Expected From West Africa

United States oilseeds and edible oils may in the future face substantially greater competition in European markets as a result of increased supplies of high quality, edible-grade palm oil in West Africa, according to a Department of Agriculture marketing study. The larger supplies of high quality oil are the result of important improvements which have been, and are continuing to be made in palm oil quality, especially in Nigeria and the Belgian Congo.

Though palm oil quality has risen, the department's study indicates that West African production of oilseeds, particularly peanuts, and of oil palm products in general, is not likely to increase rapidly in the near future. Native production, still the major source of supply, is directly affected by world prices, and weather also is an important factor, especially in the case of peanuts.

Investment Not Encouraged

Palm oil production, though tending to increase in West Africa, is affected, except in a few areas, by policies which do not encourage capital investment in oil mills and plantations. Then, also, natives prefer other work than harvesting palm fruits when they can get it, the report states.

Volorous H. Hougen, of the Foreign Agricultural Service, conducted the marketing study in all countries on the African west coast from Senegal to Angola, to obtain first-hand information regarding the production there of vegetable oils and oilseeds, principally palm oil, pa m kernels and peanuts.

He reports that increases in West African peanut output are limited by difficulty in mechanizing production, and by other factors, including soil and climate. Though still relatively small, cottonseed production is increasing due to adaptation of medium staple cotton varieties to conditions in various West African areas, particularly Nigeria. Cottonseed oil production is rising in Nigeria and the Belgian Congo.

Interest in Shea Butter

There is growing interest in shea butter (an edible oil made from the shea nut) in French and British areas of West Africa, because of local demand, and the suitability of the product for use with palm oil in the manufacture of margarine in western Europe and the United Kingdom, according to the report. Coconut production is being encouraged from Dahomey to the Ivory Coast, but as yet the output barely meets the local demand for fresh coconuts. Some coconut oil is produced locally, mostly by native methods, for edible use.

Any increase in palm kernel production will depend on prices, and possible alternative employment for native labor. Currently, the interest of the natives in gathering palm kernels is less than in other years when prices were higher.

There is an increasing, though relatively small, indigeneous production of soap, edible oils and margarine on the African west coast. In several areas factories for soap and margarine production have been established or proposed, according to Mr. Hougen's study.

Owens-Illinois Glass Adds To Duties of Kohl, Miller

Two sales executives of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, have been given additional responsibilities in the glass container division. Arthur R. Kohl, who has been manager of the household and chemical division, has assumed the added duties of manager of the toiletry and cosmetic division, while Robert F. Miller, manager of the prescription ware division, has been given additional responsibilities as manager of the pharmaceutical and proprietary division.

Mr. Kohl, who has been with Owens-Illinois since 1921, served as sales manager of the package division prior to his appointment as head of the household and chemical division in 1946. Mr. Miller, who has been with the company since 1941, has held the posts of central district and eastern district manager of the prescription ware division. He was named manager of the division in 1953.

FTC Drops Its Complaint Against Maker of 'Hadacol'

Federal Trade Commission has dismissed without prejudice its complaint charging the LeBlanc Corporation of Lafayette, La., and it spresident, Dudley J. LeBlanc, with false and misleading advertising of the vitamin-mineral supplement "Hadacol." After review of the case, the commission affirmed the initial decision of hearing examiner Abner E. Lipscomb.

Dismissal was ordered on motion of counsel supporting the complaint. He pointed out that the corporation went into bankruptcy shortly after the complaint was issued in September, 1951, and its affairs are still being administered by a bankruptcy trustee. The dismissal is without prejudice to the right of the commission to take such further action as future facts may warrant. Commissioner James M. Mead did not participate in the decision.

Oil Chemists' Short Course

—Continued from page 7

troit, Mich.; "Dibasic Acids," by Richard G. Kadesch, Emery Industries; "Plasticizers," by Daniel Swern, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory; "Surface Active Agents," by Alexander J. Stirton, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory; and "Textile Assistants," by E. D. McLeod, Arnold Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I.

The program for the final day, August 20, will be:—"Metallic Soaps," by E. F. Wagner, Witco Chemical Company, Chicago; "Lubricating Greases," by E. S. Carmichael, Socony-Vacuum Laboratories, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and "Alkyds and Other Polyester Coating Resins," by Kenneth A. Earhart, Jones-Dabney Division, Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville, Ky.

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40 cs, S B Penick & Co, Port Elizabeth
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77 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
10 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
66 kgs, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
14 cans, C A Haynes, Hamburg
ANNATTO SEED—25 bgs, Jacob Szroit, Ciudad Trujillo
ANTIMONY OXIDE—500 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
322 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
REGULUS—20 cks, Intercontinental Metal Corp, Hamburg
350 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—350 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
254 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
2 bgs, Port Sudan
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BAY OIL—3 dms, George Lueders & Co, Dominica
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1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Dominica
3 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Dominica
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10 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Havana
7 bls, Reaud Geck Corp, Havana
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19 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Callao
10 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Petit Goave
144 bgs, Lisbon
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16 bgs, Port au Prince
BERGAMOT OIL—8 hlf cs, Antoine Chiris Co, Messina
6 hf cs, D W Hutchinson & Co, Messina
BISMUTH METAL—45 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Split
BLEACHING POWDER—100 cont, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BLOOD, DRIED—272 bgs, Armour & Co, Cristobal
CADMIUM—40 cs, Chemical Bank, Yokohama
OXIDE—2 dms, Dorf International, Antwerp
CAMPHOR OIL—25 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Kobe
8 dms, Ungerer & Co, Keelung
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OIL—296 tons, Recife
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COALTAR DYES—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
8 dms, H P Rossinger & Co, Havre
COCHINEAL—43 bgs, Callao
COCONUT OIL—250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
253 tons, L N Jackson & Co, Manila
346 tons, Manila
CODLIVER MEAL—265 bgs, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
OIL—141 dms, J J Gavin & Co, Reykjavik
100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Reykjavik
20 dms, Oxford Chemical Corp, Reykjavik
100 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Rotterdam
300 dms, Bremen
COPAL GUM — 110 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Manila
32 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, London
43 bkts, Chase National Bank, Macassar
70 bkts, Bankers Trust Co, Macassar
70 bkts, Guaranty Trust Co, Macassar
219 bkts, Macassar
COTTON LINTERS—392 bls, Cowa Trading Co, Recife
m-CRESOL—1 kg, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—247 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUBE POWDER—222 bgs, Callao
CUMIN SEED—800 bgs, P H Petry, Casablanca
CUTTLEFISH BONE—110 cs, Hinton & Co, Bordeaux
35 cs, American Cuttlefish & Crucible Co, Colombo
506 cs, Sfax
DAMMAR GUM—345 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
50 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—300 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—1,350 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Rotterdam
ELEMI GUM—52 cs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
EPSOM SALT—200 bgs, National City Bank, Hamburg
EUCALYPTUS OIL—5 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Lisbon
5 dms, Vick Chemical Co, Lisbon
EUPHORBIA—78 bls, Colombo
FENNEL SEED—400 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
100 bgs, Swiss Bank Corp, Bombay
FENUGREEK SEED—206 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Casablanca
FERRIC OXIDE—2 dms, R J Saunders, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—400 bgs, Agadir
FUEL OIL—239,903 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
122,307 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
146,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
197,550 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
24,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GELATIN—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
20 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bombay
137 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
GLUE—102 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
STOCK—415 bdls, John Gorvers & Co, Barranquilla
GLYCERINE—40 ctns, Colgate-Palmolive Co, Cutuco
12 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GLYCINE—11 cks, Rosenthal Bercow, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
250 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Co, Colombo
700 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
GYPSUM—6,900 bgs, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
100 bgs, A Gusmer, London
HAWTHORN BERRIES—25 bgs, Inland Alkaloid Co, Rijeka
HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL HYDROPEROXIDE — 30 cs, Celanese Corp of America, Rotterdam
ICHTHAMMOL—3 dms, Huisking & Co, Bremen
INDIGO—8 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
4 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
10 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
JUNIPER BERRIES—167 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Leghorn
154 bgs, Leghorn
KAOLIN—160 kgs, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—123 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
59 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, Max Van Pels, Bombay
30 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
96 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
LACTOSE—200 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LEMON OIL—13 dms, Polak Frutal Works, Vera Cruz
6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—28 dms, Chas Pfizer & Co, Cochin
39 dms, Trubek Lab, Cochin
12 dms, French American Banking Corp, Cochin
17 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna Inc, Cochin
11 dms, Centdor Mfg Co, Cochin
11 dms, Credit Suisse, Cochin
24 dms, C Vanasseur, Cochin
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—600 bgs, Moringstar Nicol, Rotterdam
160 bgs, Moringstar Nicol, Liverpool
100 bgs, Genoa
MACE—14 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Macassar
27 cs, Macassar
7 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—30 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Genoa
TRISILICATE—11 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MERCURY—140 flks, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Vera Cruz
150 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
10 flks, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Tampico
31 flks, Fleischman Burd & Co, Tampico
MOLASSES—580 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MUSK AMBRETTE—3 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
KETONE—3 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
XYLOL—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—4,875 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
1,600 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
MYRTLE LEAVES—6 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
NAPHTHOL—4 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—67 kgs, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, London
SULFATE—20 bgs, Chas Page & Co, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Beekman Shipping Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—344 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Tandjong Priok
62 bgs, Public National Bank, Macassar
37 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Macassar
82 bgs, Chemical Bank, Macassar
134 bgs, Macassar
OCHER—896 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Capetown
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—64 dms, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
45 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Itajai
23 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
14 dms, Bank of London & S A, Rio de Janeiro
9 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
10 dms, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—150 dms, National City Bank, Sfax
100 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Sfax
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sfax
100 dms, Sfax
ORRIS ROOT—72 bgs, Leghorn
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, A Judson Murray, Rio de Janeiro
47 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, London
PALMKERNEL OIL—40 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
50 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—28 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Colombo
56 cs, H A Gogarty, Colombo
32 cs, Colombo
PATCHOULI OIL—20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
8 dms, East Asiatic Co, Penang
2 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—3,163 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
3,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
3,000 bls, Lindfors Chemical Co, Bremen
3,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
2,100 bls, Lewis International Co, Bremen
500 bls, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Bremen
250 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
600 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
32 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
40 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Cochin
160 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
70 bgs, M Golodetz, Singapore
70 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Singapore
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
40 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
80 bgs, Globe Commercial Co, Bombay
WHITE—35 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
17 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
PERU BALSAM—1 dm, Royal Bank of Canada, Cristobal
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—127,942 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
240,780 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
127,770 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
198,709 bbls, California Oil Co, Rastanura
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—3 dms, Wm E Martin, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—80 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Lindfors Chemical Co, Yokohama
75 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
200 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE—1 dm, Koppers Co, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—210 bgs, Naples
730 bgs, Venice
POPPY SEED—333 bgs, Louis Furth, Istanbul
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—250 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—169 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Bombay
HUSKS—180 bgs, Parke Davis Co, Bombay
15 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
150 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—54 bls, Puna
SAGE LEAVES—600 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Dubrovnik
218 bls, Superintendence Co, Dubrovnik
100 bls, Ludwig Muellier, Dubrovnik
SALICYLIC ACID—40 cks, R J Saunders, Rotterdam
SALICYLAZO SULFAPYRIDINE—23 dms, Pharmacia Lab, Gothenburg
SEEDLAC—900 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
250 bgs, Bangkok
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
400 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
300 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—3,632 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candy Co, Corinto
1,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
329 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Cutuco
537 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candy Co, Cutuco
783 bgs, Public National Bank, Cristobal
HULLED—200 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Cristobal
50 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
SHELLAC—125 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
BLEACHED—40 dms, C H Timm, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—500 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
SULFATE—3,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
SUMAC EXRACT—100 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
TALC—500 bgs, C B Chrystal, Bordeaux
200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux
TAMARINDS—34 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Dominica
50 bbls, S B Penick & Co, St Lucia
100 bbls, Murbas Trading Co, Antgua
TAPIOCA—418 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
167 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
FLOUR—3,434 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
100 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bangkok
350 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Bangkok
500 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok
THYME LEAVES—72 bls, Seek & Kade, Marseille
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—250 dms, Venice
TOLU BALSAM—6 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, El Salvador
2 dms, George Lueders & Co, El Salvador
TUNA SHARKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
TUNG OIL—300 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—120 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Bombay
60 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
59 bgs, C Zarinkow, Bombay
57 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
240 bgs, Swiss Bank Corp, Bombay
95 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Bombay
30 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Bombay
60 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Bombay
UREA, Synthetic—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALERIAN ROOT—118 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—1,125 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—32 cs, J Manheimer, Guadeloupe
5 cs, Girard Trust Co, Dominica
5 cs, Barclays Bank, Dominica
3 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Dominica
2 cs, First National Boston, London
VEGETABLE WAX—25 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, London
WHITING—600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—3 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
50 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
52 dms, Bank of N Y, Adelaide
100 dms, Antwerp
ZIRCONIUM OXIDE—1 dm, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, London

Baltimore

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,063 bgs, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—100 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bangkok

Boston

GELATIN—331 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Hamburg
GLUE—276 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—500 bls, L E Page, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,075 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
1,534 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires

Los Angeles

AGAR—40 cs, Moorhead & Co, Shimizu
10 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Shimizu
COPRA CAKE—5,600 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
8,600 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
5,360 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,240 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Iloilo
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Siam
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
100 long tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
5,600 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—50 dms, Frank P Dow, Yokohama
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Frank P Dow, Yokohama

Norfolk

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,839 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

BONEMEAL—1,900 bgs, Buenaventura
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—2,204 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Antwerp
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, National Casein Sales Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Glasgow
FISHMEAL—435 bgs, Buenaventura
435 bgs, Supe
330 bgs, Callao
MOLASSES—885,490 gals, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Point a Pitre
PEATMOSS—73 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—101,104 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
264,372 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
413,909 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
116,945 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
107,233 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
414,907 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
111,571 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
104,785 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
122,866 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—821 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
SIENNA—300 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Leghorn
UREA—2,000 bgs, Glasgow
VANILLA BEANS—75 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
ZIRCON SAND—9,884 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

COCONUT OIL CAKE—2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
COPRA—550 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Romblon
500 tons, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
600 tons, Bulan
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
CAKE—4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
FERROUS SULFATE—1,000 bgs, Antwerp
PEPPER, BLACK—360 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kobe
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—27,174 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—110 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,670 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
835 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore

Linseed Oil Reserve Stocks Sales by CCC Are Finished

The Department of Agriculture has reported the sale by the Commodity Credit Corporation of its reserve stocks acquired prior to 1952 of approximately 210,000,000 pounds of raw linseed oil. The sale, made in accordance with the general offering announcement by the department April 28, 1954, was at a price of 6 cents per pound, f.o.b., steamer, for delivery from July to November, 1954. The oil is located at California, Atlantic, and Gulf ports.

On April 28, 1954, the department announced that 300,000,000 pounds of raw linseed oil, originally acquired through price support operations, were being offered for sale by CCC on a bid basis for export. Sales of 44,800,000 pounds and 33,600,000 pounds from the reserve stocks were announced May 5 and May 12 respectively. The current transaction completes the sale of all oil included in the April 28 offer.

With the sale of the last of the reserve stocks, the CCC is stepping out of the linseed oil export market and will concentrate its future sales in the demestic trade. This was disclosed in the monthly listing of products for sales by the agency for the month of July. Sales of flaxseed and grain sorgums for export also are being discontinued.

The items still on the export list and available at lower prices than for domestic sales include non-fat dry milk solids, crude and refined linseed oil, and peanuts. No changes in the sale conditions for these products have been made from those that were in effect in June.

The domestic sales list includes, besides linseed oil and flaxseed, offerings of cottonseed meal and cake, as well as non-fat dry milk solids, crude and refined cottonseed oil and peanuts. Prices remain the same as those which prevailed in June.

Robert L. Diggs Retires; Prominent in Naval Stores

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced the retirement of Robert L. Diggs, vice-president and sales manager of E. W. Colledge, G.S.A., Inc., Savannah, Ga., a wholly-owned subsidiary. Mr. Diggs was the oldest employee and one of the original officers of the Colledge firm, which was founded in 1922.

During his career, Mr. Diggs contributed toward developing wider markets in the United States and Great Britain for gum turpentine and rosin, pinetar, charcoal, pitch, rosin oils, metal resinates and terpene chemicals. He was also one of the first in the naval stores industry to promote sales of bagged charcoal for home use.

Wyandotte Post to Minahan

James G. Minahan has been appointed resident salesman for the Michigan Alkali Division of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich. Mr. Minahan will operate out of the company's eastern district office in New York and will make his headquarters in Philadelphia. His territory will include metropolitan Philadelphia and eastern Pennsylvania.

Ciba Pharmaceutical Adds Men, Units to Sales Force

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., has an increase in the number of sales representatives and the formation of a new southern division with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. The company has also created new sales districts in Washington, D. C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Denver, Colo., and Seattle, Wash., and has augmented the supervisory force both in the Summit office and in the field.

Cecil R. Mozley has been named manager of the newly-created southern division, which will cover the southern states as far west as Texas and as far north as Washington, D. C. The managers of the sales districts are:—George H. Bull in Washington, E. G. Barton, Jr., in Jacksonville, Clayton F. LeVeque in Minneapolis, Frank W. Zelewski in Denver and Birney R. Smith in Seattle.

In addition two men have been promoted to district managers in existing districts because of the advancement of one of the former managers to manager of the southern division and the other to hospital sales manager. Howard W. Hackett has been made manager of the Boston district and Archie Armstrong has become manager of the Atlanta, Ga., district. Raffael G. Gencarelli has been appointed hospital research representative in the Boston area and James G. Smith has been named to a similar post in the Philadelphia area.

The appointments at the Summit office include:—Howard M. Bilden as sales promotion manager, Charles E. Munson as sales training director, Merritt K. Ross as hospital sales manager, Joseph Brownlee as convention manager, Felton Davis, jr., as assistant sales training director, James Reppert as assistant to the sales manager, in charge of trade relations, and Karl Osborn as administrative assistant to the sales manager.

Insulin Certification Rules Get Revision From FDA

The Food and Drug Administration last week modified its regulations to provide for the certification of a new form of insulin, lenthe insulin, identified as a sterile suspension in a buffered water medium of insulin modified by the addition of zinc chloride.

The new product was given a life potency period of eighteen months from the date the immediate container was filled, or the same as that provided for NPH insulin. Regulations covering the new product became effective upon their publication in the *Federal Register* July 8.

Trade Briefs

Davis & Geck, Inc., a unit of American Cyanamid Company, New York, has developed a new cast material for treating fractures.

McNeil Laboratories, Philadelphia, has appointed Isadore M. Jacobs research assistant in the pharmaceutical development department of its division of medical sciences.

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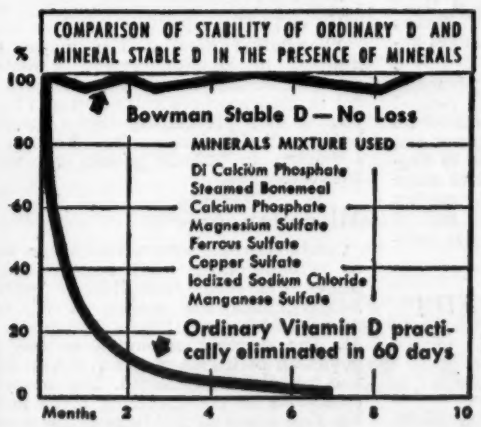

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BRUCINE SALTS
ICHTHAMMOL
SULFUR USP PRECIP. *English*
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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The general trend of the essential oils market was upward last week as prices on several items remained very firm or advanced further. Cedarwood oil was up an additional 5 cents per pound last week as supplies continued very tight with demand strong. Virtually all of the lower priced cedarwood oil in the market was earmarked for sale to regular customers only, trade sources said. The casual buyer would have to pay considerably more in order to get any oil at this critical time, it was noted. Prices on cedarwood oil were currently approximately double that in normal times, trade observers noted.

Brazilan bois de rose oil also advanced 5 cents per pound, on spot. Sandalwood oil was up 25 cents with the end not yet in sight according to some trade sources. Supplies of this oil were getting tighter. Other oils which remained quite firm were citronella and the camphoraceous oils. Although the market did not register any new highs last week, prices were very firm. Demand for citronella oil was expected to outpace the available supply for some time, since the period of heaviest consumption is generally during the warm weather months.

Some weak spots were noted in the citrus oils, particularly orange oil. Price shading was reported to be rampant in the case of this item. Lemon oil was expected to be in ample supply for most of this year. Recent estimates of the size of the lemon crop have been revised substantially upward and there appeared to be no hint of any possible shortages similar to the situation existing last year. Lime and grapefruit oils were in adequate supply to meet inquiry.

In the seeds and spices market, price activity was reportedly stirred up to some extent by the reversal in the trend of pepper prices. Saigon cassias, were upped 10 cents on reconditioned material, reflecting extra processing costs. French celery seed was advanced 3 cents on spot, while Nigerian split ginger was advanced 1 cent. By midweek, black pepper, prices had advanced 8 cents on spot, for Malabar quality while white advanced 6 cents. French thyme leaves were up 1 cent.

Among declines noted were Madagascar and Zanizbar cloves, the former being down 1 cent and the latter, 3 cents. Argentine fennel seed was off ½ cent, while East Indian nutmeg declined 2 cents on the whole.

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—The spot market continued to exhibit firmness on this commodity last week. Prices advanced 5c. per pound to $4.10-$4.75 per pound.

Camphor—The market remained tight with supplies continuing short. Prices were steady, however, with no changes being noted.

Cedarwood — Spot quotations advanced 5c. last week. Current quotations ranged from 90c. to $1.15 per pound. It should be noted, however, that sales at the lower end of the price range were limited to regular customers of dealers who had some stock on hand. In the open market the casual buyer would have to pay at least $1 or more per pound, it was said.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cassia, Saigon, reconditioned, 10c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 3c. per lb.
Ginger, Nigerian, splits, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 8c. per lb.
white, 6c. per lb.
Oil, bois de rose, Brazil, 5c. per lb.
Cedarwood, 5c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 25c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 1c. per lb.
Thyme leaves, French, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 3c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, #2, 1c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, 2c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw #1, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1953
137.69	137.64	137.54	151.93

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

The supply situation has become increasingly critical and offers of cedarwood oil from Africa have become more attractive to buyers hard put for replacements.

Citronella—The spot market continued very strong in face of virtually no offerings from origin. Prices were steady but unchanged. Ceylon oil was quoted at 90c. to $1.15 while Java-type was listed at $1 to $1.25 per pound.

Lemon — The market was unchanged, pricewise. Demand has started to pick up with Summer in full swing. Supplies of California lemon oil should be particularly plentiful this year in view of the forecast of an even larger crop than originally estimated. Prices were steady.

Lemongrass—The market was very firm, reflecting to some extent the trouble in Guatemala which has, of course, interfered with production of lemongrass oil there. Prices have advanced in recent weeks as a result. Current quotations ranged from $1.40 to $2 per poung.

Sandalwood—The spot market advanced 25c. per pound last week reflecting higher shipment prices from origin. This situation was not expected to show any significant improvement in the immediate future, it was felt.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde—The United States Tariff Commission reported that production of alpha amylcinnamaldehyde totaled 203,000 pounds in 1953, as figured in a preliminary estimate of production. Sales in that period amounted to 201,000 pounds valued at $297,000. Unit value per pound was $1.48 per pound.

Eugenol—The spot market was quite firm in view of the strengthening trend observed in clover leaf oil. Prices currently ranged from $2.55 to $3.55 per pound.

Preliminary figures on eugenol released by the Tariff Commission placed production at 102,000 pounds last year. Sales during 1953 amounted to 76,000 pounds, valued at $185,000. Unit value per pound was $2.43 for the year. Production of isoeugenol in 1953 totaled 48,000 pounds, of which 45,000 pounds were sold at a total estimated value of $152,000 and a unit value of $3.34 per pound.

Phenylethyl Alcohol—The market was routine, in general. Prices were unchanged. Production of phenylethyl alcohol in 1953 has been estimated at 775,000 pounds in a preliminary report released by the Tariff Commission. Total sales amounted to 733,000 pounds valued at $948,000.

Miscellaneous

Cassia—Saigons were advanced last week as reconditioning costs boosted asking prices. Currently, reconditioned medium Saigon cassia was quoted at 95c. per pound with the all thin, broken quality at $1. The increase amounted to 10c. per pound on both grades, it was noted. Batavias remained unchanged. The unsettled conditions in the gathering areas in the Far East was expected to keep this market on a firm keel.

Celery Seed—French celery seed prices were up 3c. per pound last week, on spot offerings. Current prices were at 48c. Apparently all of the formerly lower priced material in the market has been bought up. Indian celery seed held unchanged at 15c. to 51c.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 cinnamon declined 1c., on spot, last week. The latest price was 46c. to 47c. per pound, it was said. Other grades were unaffected.

Clove—Madagascar clove declined 1c. per pound last week, being quoted at 53c.-

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended July 2

New York

Amatillo root, 23 bags: moldy.
Alkaloidal extract of rauwolfia serpentina (3 lots), 7 cartons: no adequate directions for use.
Black pepper (7 lots), 394 bags: insect bored and moldy berries.
Cassia (17 lots), 1,526 bags: insect, filthy.
Cloves (2 lots), 100 bales: filthy.
Cumin seed (2 lots), 1,170 bags: filthy.
Elder berries, 72 bags: insects.
Fennel seed (2 lots), 340 bags: filthy.
Ginger Peelings, 43 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 344 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pimento, 50 bags: filthy.
Poppy seed, 150 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed, 667 bags: filthy.
Tincture rauwolfiia, 1 parcel: new drug.
Turmeric (3 lots), 194 bags: insects.
Thyme leaves, 95 bales: insects.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

54c. Zanzibar clove also was reduced, dropping 3c. per pound. The latter quality was quoted at 62c. to 63c., on spot.

Coriander Seed — Moroccan coriander seed was reported to be in rather light supply with a tendency to strengthen pricewise. However, Roumanian quality was reportedly available at attractive price levels.

Fennel Seed—Argentine fennel seed declined ½c. per pound last week and was quoted at 10c. per pound. Other qualities were steady and unchanged.

Ginger—Jamaica No. 2 ginger was off 1c. per pound last week and was quoted at 31c. Nigerian split ginger advanced 1c. to 25c. Other qualities were unchanged.

Mace—Siauw No. 1 quality was reduced 2c. per pound last week and was currently quoted at $1.28 to $1.30 per pound. West Indian mace was priced at $1.30, afloat.

Nutmeg—East Indian nutmeg was down 2c. per pound, on spot. It was currently quoted at 38c. per pound. Shrivel quality was 37c., on spot.

Pepper — The spot market advanced sharply last week with midweek levels up to 58c.-59c. for black, Malabar pepper and from 72c. to 75c. for white pepper. The total advance for the week amounted to 8c. per pound for black and 6c. for the white. Cables were higher by the week end with the market exhibiting a very firm tone.

The action of the market seemed to support the feeling that supplies are none too freely available and that the approach of a seasonal improvement in business could strengthen nearby positions. The fact that shipments from India during the first half of June totaled only 250 tons strengthens this view. It is expected that the total of June shipments may be only 500 to 600 tons as a fair number of contracts were bought back by Indian shippers. There has been no urgency in India to move first half of July or July shipment pepper by trimming their levels, it was said. Imports of black pepper for the first six months of June have been estimated to be very close to the tonnage landed during the corresponding period last year.

However, it was thought that the sharply lower average price during the first six months of this year should account for some increase in consumption. It is also significant that the bulk of the available merchandise in New York is held in strong hands. It is likewise noteworthy that New York levels during June, August and September of last year were fairly steady and only moved within a narrow range. This stability followed the usual advance in February/March 1953. This year in the first six months the market has undergone a thorough shakeout. For the short term picture it may be that the necessary readjustment has been finished. Today's price level certainly is not the result of oversupply in New York. A broadening of consumer demand can mean higher prices for July and even August, it was felt.

Pimento — Jamaican pimento was 1c. higher last week, being offered at 61c., on spot, with some material quoted at 60c., awaiting release. Mexican pimento was virtually unobtainable and was nominally quoted.

Thyme Leaves—French thyme leaves was quoted at 20c., on spot, up 1c. last week while Spanish material was steady at 10c.

Geigy Names Representative

Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, a division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed Harrold B. Jones sales representative in Mississippi. Mr. Jones will be located at Leland, where Geigy maintains a sales office and a formulating plant.

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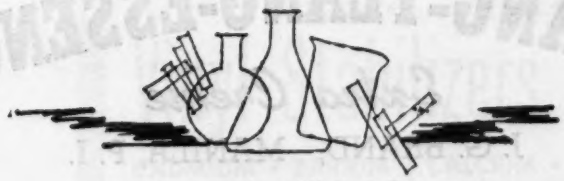

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For the Bookshelf

PAYING FOR MEDICAL CARE IN THE UNITED STATES. By Dr. Oscar N. Serbein jr., Cloth; xi+543 pages, 6x9 in. New York: Columbia University Press. $7.

This is the report on the first of a series of studies undertaken by Health Information Foundation to provide data on the existing methods of meeting the costs of medical care in this country. It is based on a survey founded by HIF in 1951. To some extent in goes later, but mainly it has to do with that year's conditions. Dr. Serbein, who collated the data into the published form, is assistant professor of statistics at the Columbia graduate school of business. His doctorate is in philosophy.

Although data on medical care plans are variously informative to those interested in the public needs in that connection, they contribute little to development of a satisfactory method of enabling the public to get medical care—to say nothing of getting adequate health service. But, the data can be used by properly qualified persons to evaluate the medical care or health service with which they have to do with the objective of discovering, at least, whether there is value received. Taken as a whole, the health of the public has been bettered for several years. The identity and the value of the contributory factors are vague. It is the purpose of HIF to look into those angles also.

One can get a good idea of the scope of this survey from the sectional titles of the report: "Health Medical Care and Payment"; "Prepayment Plans"; "Business and Medical Care"; "Governmental Programs"; "Problem Areas"; "Prevention"; Evaluation of Present Programs"; "Future Developments." The nature and extent of what can be, or will be learned from perusal of the respective texts will depend on much more than what is reported. The room for argument is large. The main thing is that something can be learned by some who are qualified—and a few who are willing—to make use of it in the big need for health service. HIF is an informative organization. It has, naturally, some interpretative orders to its functioning. But, the doing of what needs to be done lies broadly. It is to be hoped and urged that what HIF provides in this and successive reports will get the deserved consideration on a comparative breadth.

GEOLOGY OF THE ORTIGALITA PEAK QUADRANGLE, CALIFORNIA. By Louis I. Briggs, jr. Cloth; 61 pages, 6x9 in, with pocketed maps. San Francisco. Division of Mines.

GEOLOGY OF LOWER LAKE QUADRANGLE, CALIFORNIA. By James C. Brice. Cloth; 72 pages, 6x9 in, with pocketed maps. San Francisco: Division of Mines.

These are respectively No. 167 and No. 168 of the bulletins of the California department of natural resources. For those who recognize the value of geology as a gang plank toward the exploration and discovery of useful natural materials and those who know that compounds, of uranium, thorium, and the other popularly puffed minerals are not the "whole show" in useful resources, these publications have are obvious value." They are well done in appearance, as well as in content and they are, in these days of talk and action relative to natural resources, providers of useful knowledge in a big need.

THE FUTURE OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS. By William Wallace Abbott and students. Paper, 8½ x 11 in; 131 pages. Harvard Business School, Boston, Mass.

This is a printed report written as a group project by seven second year students in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. It is based on government statistics, articles published in trade papers, and personal interviews with manufacturers of aromatic chemicals.

This volume deals with present and future demand, the interchange of supply and demand, present and future uses of aromatics, and predicted future volume of consumption. Space is also devoted to a survey of present sources of aromatic chemicals, such as high temperature coking, the petrochemical industry and imports. Predicted future sources of aromatics are such as coal hydrogenation, Fisher-Tropsch reactions, low temperature carbonization, agricultural wastes and shale oil.

MANUAL FOR PLASTIC WELDING. Vol. II. By G. Haim and J. A. Newmann. Cloth; 128 pages, 5½ x 8½ in. Cleveland, Ohio: Industrial Publishing Company, $6.

This second volume in a series on the welding of plastics is confined to polyethylene as the plastic, and gas welding as the method. This book is designed not for high brow research men and engineers, but rather for the practical welder, or the man who wants to become one. The welding of plastics, and especially the welding by gas methods of structural plastics, is regarded as an operation being applied to an increasing variety of applications, and in fabrication work. How to do it with polyethylene plastics is the detailed subject matter of this book.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Price adjustments made by producers in anticipation of third quarter business featured the market last week. Among driers, calcium and copper naphthenates advanced in price, while three grades of lead tallate, and cobalt tallate were reduced. Manganese tallate was also off fractionally. A flurry of adjustments occurred in the pricing of sebacate plasticizers, with substantial reductions being made for dibutyl, dicapryl, dihexyl, di-iso-octyl, and di-octyl sebacates. Buying interest for these materials was said to have gained strength immediately following the lower prices.

Natural resins were also active. Orange grades of shellac were all higher, as the Calcutta and London markets continued unseasonally strong. The spot market here for orange grades was nominal. Bleached prices were higher. Copal and dammar gums continued firm at primary sources, and gains were scored for Manila DBB, Philippine pale chips, and pontianak chips. Domestic demand was seasonally slow and spotty, with customers interested primarily in prompt shipment for immediate needs.

Lead and zinc metals were quiet last week, and this situation was reflected to a great extent in the lead and zinc pigment market. Prices for lead oxides, monosilicate, and white lead were the same. Zinc dust and oxides were also unchanged. Most observers felt that June had been a very good month for dry colors. It was pointed out by an earth color supplier that demand from the automotive industry had improved considerably since April 1. Titanium pigments moved in good volume at unchanged prices.

More producers joined the trend to increase prices for soybean-type alkyd resins as the year moved into the third quarter. The increase was necessitated by the continuing high price of soybean oil. Business in polyvinyl acetate continued good. Polyethylene supplies appeared to be in better shape than for many months previously. Good call was noted for melamine and urea-formaldehydes, although many sources anticipated a general slowdown as the summer continued.

Among lacquer materials, cellulose acetate-butyrate was unchanged at recently reduced prices. Dioctyl and di-iso-octyl phthalates were under heavy downward pressure owing to the large number of producers and resultant competition. Quotations for all phthalate plasticizers continued without change, however. Tricresyl phosphate was unchanged and firm. Buying interest was dull, as consuming industries cut back on inventories prior to plant vacations shutdowns.

Fillers and inerts were steady and relatively inactive last week. Prices were unchanged, and there was little or no indication of short supply. Graphite continued at unchanged listings of long standing, with supplies excellent. Stearates were quiet, with consumption off in accord with the time of year. Asphalt was in good demand, moving to buyers at unrevised schedules.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper naphthenate, 8% Cu, ¾c. per lb.
Gum, copal, Manila, DBB, ½c. per lb.
Philippine pale chips, 1c. per lb.
Pontianak chips, 1c. per lb.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 2c. per lb.
refined, 2c. per lb.
Lemon, No. 1, 1½c. per lb.
No. 2, 1½c. per lb.
Superfine, 1½c. per lb.
TN, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, 1¼c. per lb.
Dibutyl sebacate, 2c. per lb.
Dicapryl sebacate, 3c. per lb.
Dihexy sebacate, 2c. per lb.
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, 3c. per lb.
Dioctyl sebacate, 3c. per lb.
Lead tallate, 16% Pb, ¾c. per lb.
24% Pb, 1¼c. per lb.
Manganese tallate, 6% Mn, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1953
96.60	96.61	96.59	90.21

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Prime Pigments

Bone Black—Demand was quiet following recent price rises. The market was considered about steady. Stocks were plentiful.

Cadmium Colors—Cadmium sulfoselenide reds continued in tight supply, although present consumer interest was slow. Consumers who needed the deeper shades of maroon were forced to wait up to 45 days for delivery and in some instances selenium metal was entirely unavailable. The government continued to take nearly all of the available supply of selenium metal for use in electronics equipment.

Carbon Black—Consuming demand was slightly off last week from previous levels, primarily due to a slowup in call from the rubber industry. Prices continued without change. The paint trade displayed moderate interest in channel-type pigment blacks. Stocks of all types were very ample.

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks, and exports of carbon black, as reported by the Bureau of Mines:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
May, 1954	87,682	31,989	119,671
April, 1954	88,198	31,802	120,000
May, 1953	103,054	40,303	143,357

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
May, 1954	85,649	36,629	122,278
April, 1954	93,874	36,184	130,058
May, 1953	98,825	37,525	136,350

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
May, 1954	159,677	222,755	381,932
April, 1954	157,644	226,895	384,539
May, 1953	114,750	245,721	360,471

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
May, 1954	*	*	*
April, 1954	15,850	17,840	33,690
May, 1953	14,471	18,601	33,072

* Not available.

Chrome Colors—Demand for June was considered very satisfactory by several producers. It was expected that business in July would be seasonally slow. Prices held without change for all shades.

Cobalt Oxide—Listings continued without change. Demand was chiefly for prompt shipment to cover immediate needs. Stocks were adequate.

Copper Oxide—Red and black oxides were without price change during the week. Supplies were available for early shipment to customers.

Earth Colors—The market was stable last week, with quotations unchanged. June was said to have been a very good sales month. The automotive industry was said to have improved its demand substantially since April 1, with a marked tendency to buy ahead. Consumption in other industries was mainly on a hand to mouth basis.

Iron Blues—Trade was carried on at unchanged prices last week. Consumers appeared to be buying for actual needs. Demand in general was said to be moderate to good, depending upon the consuming industry.

Lead Pigments—The market for pig lead was quiet and unchanged last week, with some sources feeling that prices were on the firm side. This situation was fully reflected in the stable pricing of red leads, monosilicate, litharge, and orange mineral. White leads moved out in seasonally moderate volume at unchanged listings.

Lithopone — Trade was dull over the week. Prices continued without change. Stocks were plentiful.

Nickel Oxide—Material continued relatively unobtainable in the civilian consumer market, as the government continued to take the major share of nickel for stockpiling. Demand was thought to be above previous levels. Prices continued without change.

Red Naphthol ITR—Current price was unchanged at $5.25 per pound, drums, delivered East. Consumer interest for use in textile emulsions,, dope-dying and the like was said to be expanding at a satisfactory rate as this AS color gained popularity as a dyestuff pigment. Supplies were adequate enough to meet present consumer inquiry.

Synthetic Iron Oxides—All colors were reported moving well to consumer industries last week. Interest was chiefly in small amounts for immediate delivery. Prices held steady and without change.

Titanium Dioxide—There was little or no change in the market position last week. Demand continued well sustained. Prices held the same. Stocks were available for prompt shipment.

Ultramarine Blues—The price structure

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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was unaltered last week. Consuming interest was moderate, chiefly for immediate needs.

Zinc Pigments—Slab zinc was quiet, and the market for pigments showed no price changes.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—More producers joined the trend to increase prices on soybean-type alkyds last week, due to the continuing high cost of soybean oil. Competition remained keen, due to the large number of producers. The Tariff Commission reports that 418,945,000 pounds were produced in 1953, while sales for the year totaled 226,535,000 pounds.

Maleics—The situation here was similar to that for phthalic types, the exception being that there were no price changes. Demand was seasonally average.

Melamines—The Tariff Commission reports that 62,923,000 pounds of melamine-formaldehyde resins were manufactured in 1953. while some 59,492,000 pounds were sold

Petroleum Hydrocarbons—According to the Tariff Commission, 206,645,000 pounds of coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins were produced in 1953, and 201,978,000 pounds were purchased by consumers.

Phenolics—One source felt that sales had run considerably above expectations for June. Prices were stable, with no indication of change. The Tariff Commission reports that protective coating resins of the phenolic type manufactured during 1953 totaled 28,210,000 pounds. Sales amounted to 25,930,000 pounds.

Polyethylenes — Consumer interest showed an upward trend in June, primarily due to easier availability of several types of resin. Prices were unchanged.

Polystyrenes—Some 84,247,000 pounds were produced for use in protective coatings during 1953, according to the Tariff Commission, while 81,904,000 pounds were sold.

Polyvinyls—Sales of polyvinyl resins for protective coatings totaled 22,315,,000 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. Total polyvinyl acetate production was 42,182,000 pounds. Sales were reported higher in June than during May. Interest last week centered on prompt shipment for immediate needs.

Silicones—The market was about unchanged last week. Preliminary figures

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compiled by the Tariff Commission show production of silicones in 1953 to be 2,558,000 pounds, and sales, 1,466,000 pounds.

Urea-formaldehydes—Demand over the month of June appeared satisfactory to most producers. Some 257,310,000 pounds were produced in 1953 according to the Tariff Commission, while 238,467,000 pounds were sold.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Business was dull last week, with prices unchanged. One source felt that June inquiry had held up well. However, consuming demand was expected to lag as the summer progressed. Supplies were more than plentiful, according to most observers.

Dibutyl Sebacate—Demand was stimulated to some extent by a reduction in prices amounting to 2c. per pound across the board. New tankcar prices ranged from 66c. to 66½c. per gallon, depending on shipping terms. Other prices were 68c. per pound, drums, carlots, works, and 68½c. to 69c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Dicapryl Phthalate—Prices continued without change. The market appeared generally steady last week, with some observers pointing out that demand had held up well over the past month.

Dicapryl Sebacate—Buying interest increased following a reduction of 3c. per pound. New prices were 61c. per pound, tankcars, works, and 61½c. per pound, delivered; 63c. per pound, drums, carlots, works, and 63½c. to 64c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Dihexyl Sebacate—A reduction of 2c. per pound took place, bringing the tankcar price to 62c. per pound, f.o.b. works; drums, carlots offered at 64c. per pound, and less carlots, 64½c. to 65c. per pound, same basis.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—There were continuing reports of downward pressure being placed on prices due to the large number of producers. Buying interest was slack last week. June was reportedly a good sales month.

Di-iso-octyl Sebacate—Prices were off 3c. per pound last week. Current schedule was 61c. to 61½c. per pound, tankcars, works or delivered; 63c. per pound, drums, carlots, works, and 63½c. to 64c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Dioctyl Adipate — Prices were unchanged. It was believed that more interest was being shown in this plasticizer than previously.

Dioctyl Phthalate—One source noted that there were some twenty-seven makers currently producing dioctyl phthalate. With keenly competitive conditions, there was heavy stress placed on current price schedules. Present quotations were without change, while supplies were lengthy.

Dioctyl Sebacate—As a result of reduction in prices amounting to 3c. per pound, material was offered in tankcars at 61c. per pound, works, or 61½c. per pound, delivered; 63c. per pound, drums, carlots, works, and 63½c. to 64c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Prices were judged firm at current levels for both coaltar and petroleum types. Demand was off for use in vinyl floor tiles, but holding up well for use as a gasoline additive.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—The market continued firm in the face of strong demand displayed by foreign countries combined with tight supplies at primary sources. On spot in this country, supplies of most copal resins were in good balance with the possible exception of Manila DBB, which continued relatively scarce. Domestic consuming demand was judged spotty, with purchases being made on the basis of immediate delivery for actual requirements.

The price of Manila DBB was increased ½c. per pound on spot, offered last week at 24c. to 25½c. per pound, depending on quantity. Philippine pale chips rose 1c. per pound, selling at 23c. to 25c. per pound. Seeds were relatively unavailable. Pontianak chips also increased 1c. per pound, offered at 21c. to 23c. per pound, as to quantity.

Dammar Gum—These resins were in a firm market position last week, as supplies were reportedly in close balance with demand at primary sources. East India gums were available in fair quantity both at producing markets and on spot in this country. However, Singapore No. 3 was in such a position that no price could be quoted which would fairly represent the market. Present consumer interest here on spot was chiefly centered on prompt shipment for immediate needs.

Shellac—The Calcutta and London markets continued unseasonally strong last week, and by midweek were even firmer. Sources in this country saw no respite for the near future, as spot prices here remained high. Bleached grades increased 2c. per pound on spot late in the week due to higher replacement costs.

For orange grades, however, the situation appeared more critical. The market was entirely nominal as scarcity continued on spot in this country. Suppliers did not wish to build up inventories due to high replacement costs. Lemon No. 1 was nominal and higher at 51c. per pound, ten-bag lots; No. 2 up 1½c. to 49c. per pound, nominal, superfine, 47c. per pound, nominal, and TN, 46c. per pound, nominal.

Fillers and Inerts

Barytes—Market was relatively unchanged. Prices were steady. Consumers showed more activity in June than during May.

Blanc Fixe—Consumption of dry, byproduct material was steady at unchanged listings. Stocks were ample.

Calcium Carbonate—Sales were said to have been very good in June, and off to a great extent during May. Prices held steady and without change.

Mica—Demand for water-ground materia was said to be keeping producing

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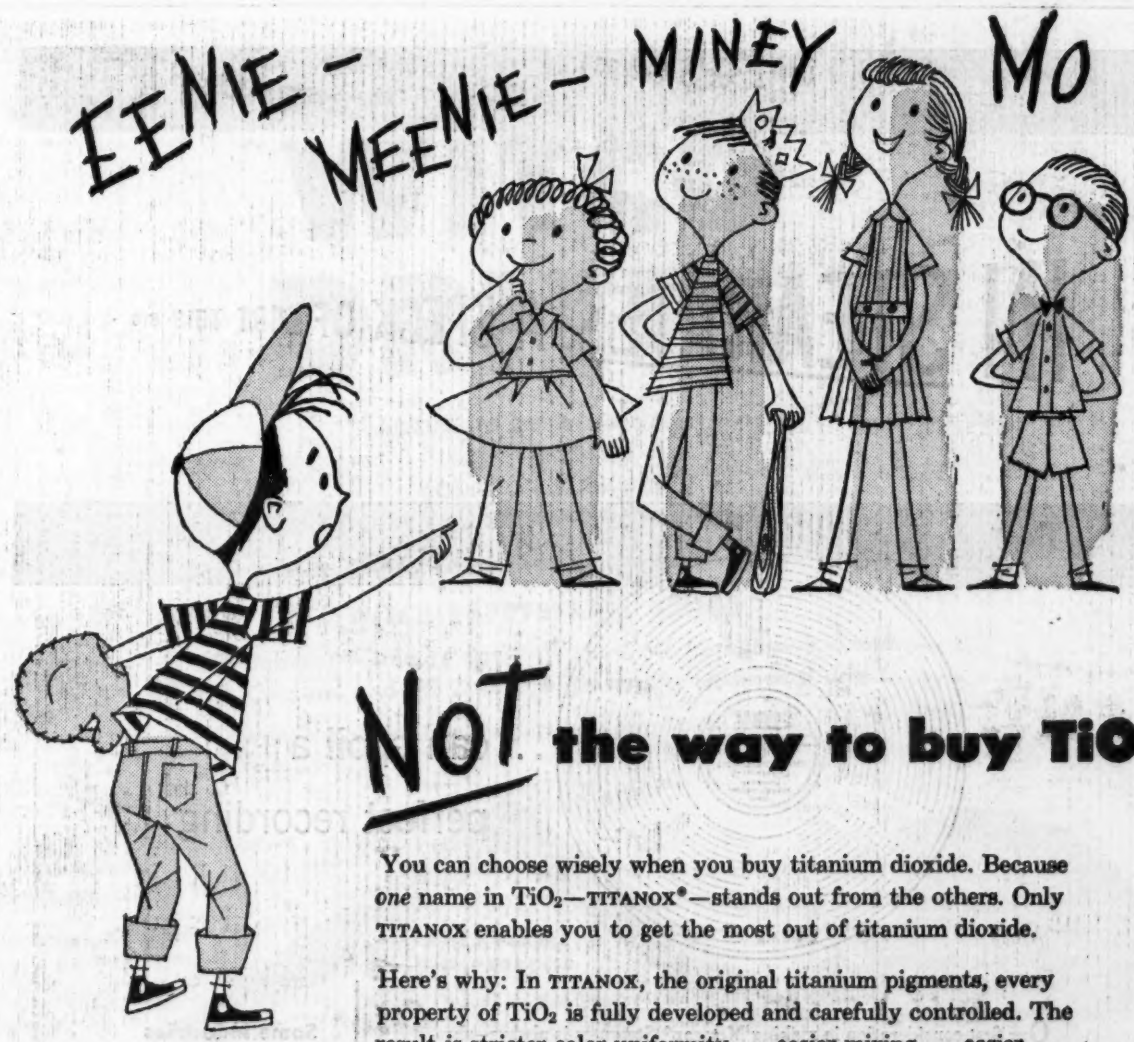

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plants working at capacity in some areas. The market was quotably unchanged.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asphalt—Gilsonite and manjak were quotably unchanged last week. Consumers displayed moderate interest. Stocks were readily available. Petroleum asphalt was also unchanged in price, with plentiful supplies on hand to fill needs. Buying interest was good, in keeping with construction work prevalent at this time of year.

The Bureau of Census reports that 4,923,034 squares of asphalt roofing were shipped during April, as compared with 3,823,834 squares for March, and 5,245,644 squares for April, 1953. Some 112,946 squares of siding were shipped in April, as compared with 115,618 squares in March, and 123,488 squares in April, 1953.

Casein—The market continued lifeless last week, due to a general slackening in demand on the part of paper mills preparing for summer vacation shutdowns. Recognizing the lack of consuming interest both in this country and abroad, IAPI temporarily lowered the Argentine floor price 1c. per pound. Argentine casein in shipment was offered at 25c. per pound, duty paid here. There was a little French material offered at 23c. to 23½c. per pound, duty paid, shipment.

Graphite—The market continued about the same. Consuming demand was fair, with a tendency on the part of buyers to hold low inventories. Inventories of suppliers were good, with material available for prompt delivery. Prices of long standing held without change.

Naphthenates—The market for copper naphthenate was quiet after an increase amounting to ¾c. per pound. Material was offered at 23½c. per pound last week. Other naphthenates were quiet, with some adjustments being made in prices.

Stearates—Although stearic acid was reduced 1c. per pound, there was no immediate effect on pricing. One source reported supplies moving very well to consumers. Demand was chiefly for immediate needs, with customers specifying prompt shipments.

Tallates—Cobalt tallate was decreased 1¼c. per pound, offered last week at 43¾c. per pound. Lead 16 percent was off ¾c., offered at 15¼c. per pound. Twenty-four percent material was down 1¼c., selling last week at 23¼c. to 20½c. per pound. Six percent Manganese tallate was offered at 24c. per pound, down ¼c. from previous listings. The reduced prices were said to have stimulated consumer interest to some extent.

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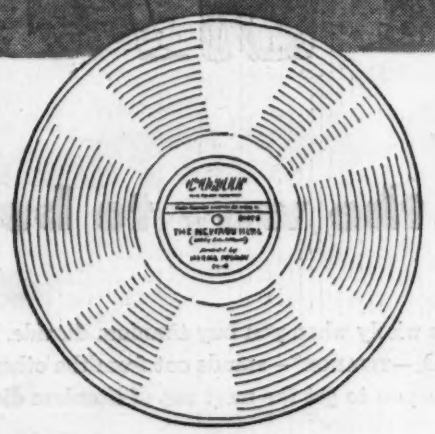

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Naval Stores

Charcoal, Pinewood—Prices for granulated material continued unchanged at $55 per ton, bags, carlots, South; less carlots, $55 to $65, same basis. Lump was priced at $51.50 per ton, bags, carlots, South; less carlots, $51.50 to $69, same basis, depending on quantity, and bulk, $36 per ton, carlots, South.

Dipentene—Destructively-distilled material continued without change last week, priced at 48½c. per gallon, drums, carlots, f.o.b. South; less carlots, 53½c., same basis, and ex warehouse, 70c. Steam-distilled dipentene was also offered unchanged at 64c. per gallon, drums, carlots, f.o.b. South, and 50c. per gallon, tanks, f.o.b. South Less carlots, drums, delivered New York were offered at 82c. per pound.

Oil, Pine—Steam-distilled was unchanged and steady at 15.1c. per pound, drums, ex warehouse, metropolitan area. Destructively-distilled material was listed at 11¼c. per pound, drums, l.c.l. works, South, and 13¼c. per pound, ex warehouse, same basis.

Oil, Tar, Pine—Commercial grade was offered unchanged last week at 42½c. per gallon, drums, carlots, works; less carlots, 50½c. per pound, same basis, and tankcars, 33½c. per gallon, f.o.b. works. Ex warehouse pricing was on a poundage basis, material being quoted at 6.78c. per pound, drums.

a-Terpineol—Price was unchanged last week at 19c. per pound, drums, less carlots delivered in the New York area.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
I	$7.50	...	...	...	...
K	7.48	...	...	$7.55	...
M	...	...	...	7.50	$7.55
N	7.50	...	$7.50	...	...
WG	7.62½	...	7.65	...	...
WW	7.68½	...	7.65	7.74½	7.59½
Bags—					
G	7.27	...	...	...	...
K	7.41	...	...	7.48½	...
M	...	...	...	7.35	...
N	...	...	7.35	...	...
WG	7.63½	...	...	...	...
WW	7.61	...	...	7.50	...

Tankcars (for week ended July 2)—WG $7.20, K or better $7.13½, 803*.

Sales, USDA: 958* ... 361* 894* 721*

New York (per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW $8.65, WG $8.55, N $8.50, B through M $8.45

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.501§	...	.506§	.501§	.499§
Sales	48.000*†	...	20.000*†	42.000*†	20.000*†

New York, Friday, per gal., 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ¶Gallons. §Average price ²Holiday.

Corn Products Co. Appoints Willard Manager in Houston

Corn Products Sales Company, New York, has announced the appointment of W. C. Willard as manager of the company's Houston, Tex., branch office. Mr. Willard joined Corn Products early in 1941 as a retail salesman in Arkansas and Oklahoma. After service in the army during World War II, he returned to the southern division as a bulk product salesman. In 1952 he moved to the Memphis, Tenn., office as a staff assistant. Mr. Willard replaces Paul C. Murphy, employed with Corn Products since 1918 and manager of the Houston office since 1926. Mr. Murphy, who is retiring, will assist Mr. Willard for several months.

Cyanamid Makes Hudson Resins Purchasing Agent

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has appointed Freeman B. Hudson, jr., purchasing agent of its plastics and resins division. Meanwhile, Stewart A. Currie has been named manager of explosives department's new St. Louis, Mo., office, and Edwin I. Stearns has been made assistant manager of the dyestuff department's midwestern territory, with offices in Chicago. Cyanamid's new explosives office in St. Louis replaces the Chicago branch, which has been discontinued.

Prior to joining Cyanamid, Mr. Hudson served the United States Rubber Company for ten years as a senior buyer of raw material chemicals. Previously, he was assistant purchasing agent for the government-owned Lake Ontario Ordnance Works operated by Chemical Construction Corporation, a unit of Cyanamid. He also served as an industrial engineer and buyer of machinery and other equipment for Colgate-Palmolive Company.

Mr. Currie joined Cyanamid in 1937 in the technical section of the explosives department. In this capacity he supervised blasting in mines, quarries, coal stripping operations and construction projects. In 1942, he was made sales representative for the Tennessee-Alabama areas and later the Pennsylvania area, a post he held until his present assignment.

Mr. Stearns joined Cyanamid in 1933 with the company's former Calco Chemical Division. After holding several positions in the company's color departments he was named assistant to the manager of application research in 1951. The following year he was appointed manager of product improvement for the dyestuff department. In this capacity he worked on special sales problems.

Durez Promotes Mathias

Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., has advanced Edward Mathias from assistant treasurer to treasurer. At the same time, the company has named Richard B. Miller assistant secretary and has promoted Henry Bryzinski to a special laboratory research assignment.

Obituaries

Martin E. Adamo

Martin E. Adamo, a member of the council of the American Pharmaceutical Association, died July 4 in Jamaica Plains, Mass. He was seventy-two years old. Mr. Adamo was the owner of Adamo Drug Company, Boston, and president of the New England College of Pharmacy. He also served the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association as president, treasurer and chairman of its fair trade commission. He had recently been a member of a commission appointed by the governor of Massachusetts to study legislation dealing with the distribution of narcotics and dangerous drugs.

C. Reinold Noyes

C. Reinold Noyes, a former drug manufacturer, died July 5 in Princeton, N. J. He was seventy years old. Mr. Noyes spent twenty-four years with the wholesale drug firm of Noyes Brothers & Cutler, Inc. He served as vice-president from 1914 to 1920 and as president from 1920 to 1929. Mr. Noyes was also an economist and was the author of the book, *America's Destiny*.

William B. Mullen

William B. Mullen, vice-president of Joseph Turner & Co., Ridgefield, N. J., died July 3 in Ridgewood, N. J. He was sixty-five years of age.

Mr. Mullen began his business career with Welch, Holme & Clark Company, New York, remaining with that concern for a quarter century. He joined the Turner organization in 1931 as sales manager of its oils division, and was elected a vice-president of the company in 1946.

Orville E. Bonness, superintendent of the acid department at the Kenvil, N. J., plant of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died July 6 in Kenvil. He was forty years of age.

Claude O. Brown, former president of the Dixie Asphalt Products Corporation, died July 4 in Cleveland, Ohio. He was sixty-three years old.

Jefferson A. Ganger, founder and president of Continental Chemical Company, died July 4 in Cleveland, Ohio. He was sixty-three years lod.

Dr. Daniel Gardner, a retired metallurgist, died July 7 in New York. He was seventy-six years old.

Joseph L. Hills, an agricultural chemist and dean emeritus of the College of Agriculture of the University of Vermont, died July 8 in Burlington, Vt. He was ninety-three.

Kenneth V. Knapp, sr., formerly an employee of Hanovia Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Newark, died June 30 in Fort Myers, Fla. He was sixty-two years old.

George E. Martin, an engineer in the paving material department of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, for twenty-seven years before his retirement last year, died July 5 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was sixty-seven years old.

Dr. Marks Neidle, an industrial chemist and president of Timeproof Paint Products, Inc., died July 4 in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was sixty-three years old.

Joseph A. Sullivan, an accountant with American Cyanamid Company, New York, for twenty-seven years, died July 5 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was fifty-two years old.

Thomas Gray Wylie, head of Thomas G. Wylie Company, New York, an oil investment firm, died July 5 in Rye, N. Y. He was seventy-two years old.

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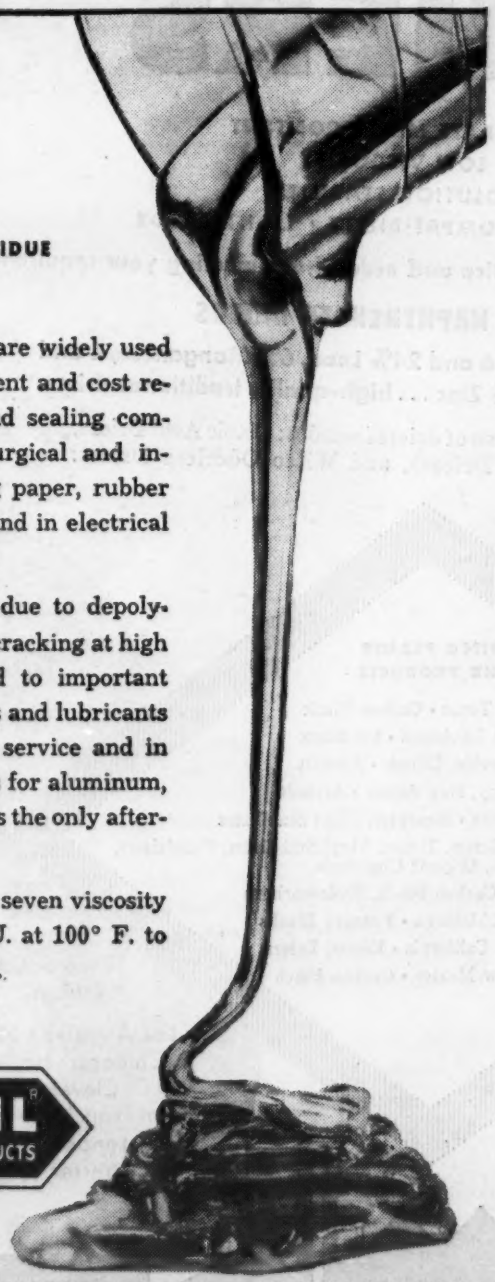

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Alcohol Output, Transport Regulations Are Amended

A number of changes in regulation No. 3 of the Internal Revenue Service having to do with production and transportation of industrial alcohol are contained in T. D. 6074 promulgated July 2 by Internal Revenue commissioner T. Coleman Andrews and printed in the *Federal Register* of that date.

The changes are designed to eliminate certain restrictions, clarify the intent of the regulations, prescribe administrative procedure, and simplify and/or liberalize various requirements of the regulations.

Gane & Ingram Issues Price List

Gane & Ingram, Inc., New York, has issued a catalog containing the latest prices of the firm's medicinal chemicals and alkaloids. Copies of the catalog are available on request to Gane & Ingram at 43 West 16th street, New York 11.

Trade Briefs

Wessel, Duval & Co., New York, has elected Harry H. Kriegel a vice-president.

Walter S. Corrie, treasurer of National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been elected president of the Buffalo chapter of the Controllers Institute of America.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The general price picture for most petroleum source solvents and diluents was one of steadiness and resistance to change at the present time. Although the current situation of oversupply affected such materials as gasoline and fuel oils by bringing a weaker tone to the price structure, most materials other than fuels were not so seriously affected. Obtaining supplies of toluol offered little real difficulty for most consumers, as material was offered in amounts ample for most industrial needs. The quantity purchased by the government for nitration and for aviation gasoline remained sharply lowered, leaving the bulk of production for civilian consumers. Xylol prices were firm, and the market in fairly good balance.

Interest in partial aromatic solvents continued good. The price structure of these materials did not offer any possibility of revision at the present, it was felt in the trade. Sales of heptane and other short chain aliphatics were well up to previous levels. Some of the excess propane on the market was removed as shipments of "distress" material were moved into underground storage. To some extent the position of excess supply of propane and butane was eased, although large lots were still available at "distress" prices. The supply situation for these materials was expected to work itself out along seasonal lines.

Stocks of microcrystalline waxes were held to be in pretty good balance. Some cutbacks in ordering were expected during the month, but this slowing down would be of a strictly seasonal nature, it was expected, and would not seriously affect the overall supply picture. Crude scale and paraffin waxes were in pretty snug supply, with producers moving their output along quite well. Petroleum sulfonates remained firm in price in a fairly steady and uneventful market.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—Demand was found to be running pretty high in the trade, as a great deal of ordering resulted from increased summer business. This upturn in demand, where it was encountered, was reported to be in line with the usual seasonal variation and as yet had not proved to be abnormally high. Stocks remained ample for demand. Consumer interest was expected to be met throughout the summer with an adequate amount of material for shipment.

Heptane—Interest was well maintained in this material and in other short chain aliphatics. The market was reported as adequately supplied. Prices remained steady, with no move taking shape to alter present quotations.

Lacquer Diluent—Most manufacturers appeared satisfied with the current rate of use, and felt that the quarter just finished made a good showing, although without actually establishing any records for consumption. Users found supplies adequate, and available at unchanged quotations. Material was offered from 13¼c. per gallon, on a group three basis.

Partial Aromatics—Market interest continued to satisfy most producers, although some had reservations about the outlook for partial aromatic solvents. The quarter recently completed was felt to have been quite satisfactry from a volume point of view. The present quarter was not expected to duplicate the sales record of the past one, as a certain slowing down during the period of vacations was expected. The consensus of opinion in the trade was that any decline in sales would be temporary and within the general limits noted during previous seasons. No price changes were affected during the past week.

Toluol—The market over the past week offered little real difficulty to the consumer in obtaining his material, although geographical location was said to be an important factor in the supply situation, by reason of the added expense involved in transportation costs. Continued government purchases at reduced levels accounted for the easier supply level, although industrial requirements were described as quite active, with a generally upward trend in evidence. Prices remained stable from all suppliers.

VM&P Naphtha—Market activity was confined to fairly routine demands over the past week. Sales were described as good but not in excess of the levels of previous weeks. Quotations reflected the present stable position of petroleum derivative prices and remained unchanged.

Xylol—Consumers have maintained an active buying interest and the market was generally felt to be in pretty good balance. However, this was not taken to mean that any real shortage existed, or was in the making. Present indications pointed for a continuation of the present situation without considerable change during the present quarter, and without any marked tightening of supplies in that period. Prices for petroleum source material were unchanged during the past week.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1953
104.42	104.42	104.42	105.38

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Some of the excess material on the market, described in the "distress" category, was removed in the past fortnight to move into underground storage. Buying for this purpose was reported in the trade as easing to some extent at least the position of excess supply into which propane and butane have moved in the past weeks. Large lots at distress prices were still available, it was reported, although contract prices were maintained at their former levels. The supply situation for these materials was expected to work itself out in time, in conjunction with seasonal demands.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Stocks were held to be in pretty good balance over the past week, as demand continued even with production. Manufacturers expected to continue to ship their output without difficulty, as the present market tone for this material is described by almost all observers as a healthy one. It was thought that any cutbacks in ordering noted in the coming weeks would be of a temporary nature and would not seriously affect the overall relations of supply and production. Prices remained steady at their former levels.

Paraffin—A slight sloughing off of demand was expected during the coming thirty days by some in the trade. It was stated that slowness due to vacation shutdowns might come into evidence during the month of July. Up until the end of June, however, sales were reported to have held up quite well.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Supplies of solvents and diluents remained at a good level with demand reportedly moderate. A price spread was still maintained due to recent increases announced by major Coast producers. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3-17.4c. per gallon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent posted 16.8-18c. per gallon, same basis.

Butane remained firm directly in the basin area with supplies limited and postings unchanged at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Stocks were more readily available with some shading reported in the San Joaquin Valley regions. Propane remained in loose supply with demand moderate; quotations unchanged at 5.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. The high melting point paraffin wax market was relatively unchanged over the week with supply and demand reportedly on an equal basis.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 26 totaled 277,886,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 277,673,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 213,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,015,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 802,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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10%, °F...	240	236	260
50%, °F...	265	250	274
90%, °F...	300	275	287
Dry Point, °F...	—	—	300
SAFETY			
Flash Point, TCC, °F...	—	—	60
SOLVENT POWER			
Aniline Point, °F...	129	131	102
Kauri Butanol No....	38	38	46
WEIGHT			
Gravity, °API...	56.0	58.0	50.0
Gravity, Specific, 60/60°F...	.7547	.7467	.7796
Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F...	6.28	6.216	6.49

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Rocket Propellants Facility To Be Run by Ind. Standard

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, has signed contracts with the air force to build and operate a pilot plant for certain new types of solid rocket propellants at Seymour, Ind., is has been announced by Joseph K. Roberts, Standard's general manager of research and development.

Standard will build and operate the plant for the Wright Air Development Center, Air Research and Development Command. Construction is expected to start within the next two months on a 156-acre tract at the northwest corner of Freeman Field, a World War II Air Force base at the southwest edge of Seymour. The city now uses the field as a municipal airport. Seymour has returned the 156 acres to the air force in preparation for the new plant.

Sinclair Chemicals Names Paulsen Its Chief Engineer

Sinclair Chemicals, Inc., New York, has appointed T. H. Paulsen chief process engineer of the company. Robert C. Sweeney has been made assistant manager of market development.

Mr. Sweeney, who joined Sinclair Chemicals last year as assistant to the vice-president in charge of manufacturing and cost estimation, came into the Sinclair organization in 1947 as a member of the process design division of Sinclair Research Laboratories, Inc., Chicago. He was made assistant to the vice-president of Sinclair Research Laboratories, New York, in 1951.

Mr. Sweeney, who joined Sinclaim Chemicals in 1952 as a market analyst, previously was associated with the American Sugar Refining Company, New York, and Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Deep Rock Oil Corp. Picks Manager of Bulk Sales Dept.

A. R. Gockel, manager of the sales control department of Deep Rock Oil Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., has been named manager of the company's bulk sales department, and Howard E. Burba, assistant to Mr. Gockel, has been promoted to manager of sales control under J. G. Campbell, vice-president in charge of marketing. Mr. Gockel joined Deep Rock in 1948, on special assignment to the company's economic survey committee. Mr. Burba has been with Deep Rock since 1952, when he joined in the capacity of senior auditor. He was named assistant manager of sales control in 1953.

Oronite Appoints Cook Assistant to the President

G. M. Cook has been appointed assistant to the president of Oronite Chemical Company, San Francisco, Standard Oil Company of California marketing subsidiary. Mr. Cook will serve as secretary of the company's operating committee and chairman of its newly-created product quality sub-committee. His previous assignment was senior research chemist with California Research Corporation, which conducts research for Oronite, California Standard and subsidiaries.

Trade Briefs

Trans-Tex Drilling Company has completed its Boyd No. 2 confirmation well in Judy Gail field, Fisher County, Tex.

American Petroleum Institute has published a new edition of "Facts About Oil."

Vulcan Steel Container Company, Birmingham, Ala., has begun an addition to its building to increase it operations by 30 percent.

Endicott R. Lovell, president of Calumet & Hecla, Inc., Chicago, has been appointed to the general management planning council of the American Management Association.

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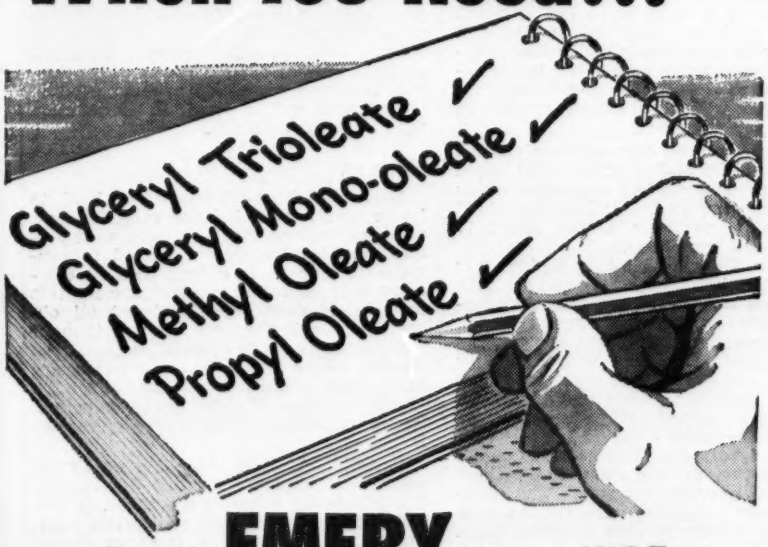

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats continued light and spotty last week. Old crop crude cottonseed was easy, declining fractionally due to cheaper new crop oil. Corn oil also was slightly lower, while peanut oil was firmer, as a result of smaller stocks. The government did not release peanuts for crushing last week. Soybean oil was irregular, with beans, but closed firm.

Crude coconut oil was steadier and lifted fractionally while deodorized was lower. Copra was slightly higher for shipment.

Recent sharp declines in tallow and greases affected animal fatty acids and oleic, stearic and tallow acids were reduced 1 cent per pound. Grease and tallow oils dropped 1 cent. Oleo oil and stearine also were weaker and lower.

The tallow and grease market was quiet, but a steadier tone developed due to improved export interest. Domestic business was slow, with soapers taking good sized lots at the recent decline.

While trading in linseed oil was quiet, crushers maintained open quotations for old crop and showed less disposition to accept lower bids. Tung oil trading was more active at slight concessions, but sellers generally were holding at unchanged levels. Oiticica was quiet and unchanged. Refined fish oil in carlot quantities was available at concessions, with users limiting purchases to small lots for actual needs. Crude menhaden oil was inactive and offered at the recent price reduction.

Soybean meal demand was slow, but the market ruled steady and was slightly higher. Cottonseed meal also was steadier. Moderate trading was reported in linseed meal for prompt delivery at prevailing prices.

Vegetable Oils

Coconut — Offers for shipment were raised fractionally. Trading was reported slow. Prompt shipment was quoted at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 12½c., August. At New York tankcars were held at 13¾c. per pound, July delivery and 13½c., August.

Corn—Crude oil was quiet and slightly lower. Last sales took place at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was quoted at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Announcement of the new package plan, with the support price of crude oil ¼c. higher than last year, had little effect on bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week. New support price for crude oil is 13⅛c. per pound, bulk in the Southeast; 12¾c., Valley and 12½c., Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico and California. Trading in futures was light and centered in July delivery, with trade interest taking liquidation by longs. Cash oil was inactive and lower. Refined oil was quoted at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. There were additional July tenders last week, bringing the total to 20.

The Department of Agriculture reported refined cottonseed oil inventory at 15,853 tankcars as of May 31.

Crude cottonseed oil was lower, off fractionally, reflecting cheaper new crop oil. Sales of new crop were reported at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Texas for July delivery. In the southeast old crop was lower and nominal at 14¼c. to 14⅜c., tankcars, mills; and 14⅛c., Valley and 13¾c. to 14c., Texas.

The Crop Reporting Bureau estimated the cotton acreage as of July 1 at 19,961,000 acres, about 21 percent less than last year's which totaled 25,244,000 acres. The 1943-52 average is 24,428,000 acres.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $5 per ton.
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 to $1.50 per ton.

Reduced

Acid, oleic, 1c. per lb.
Stearic, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, coconut, ref., 1c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
ref., ⅝c. per lb.
Grease, 1c. per lb.
Oleo, 1½c. per lb.
Tallow, 1c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, 2c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, crude, 1c. to 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1[illegible] average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1953
106.37	106.07	108.12	90.81

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended July 9 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	82	16.25	16.15	16.18@16.25
September	8	15.23	15.20	15.20@15.25
October	6	14.90	14.86	14.88@15.00
December 1955	24	14.70	14.60	14.65@14.70
March	2	14.80	14.80	14.78@14.81

Total sales, 122 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil 14c. bid, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Soybean oil 13⅝c. and 13¾c. tankcars, Decatur, July. Trading quiet this section, but fairly active in Texas. Cottonseed meal quoted at $67 per ton, Memphis, sacked and hulls, $12.50, sacked.

Linseed—Trading was reported slightly improved in the Minneapolis market. Prices were unchanged with crushers less disposed to shade open quotations. Raw oil was quoted at 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, July and first half August delivery; 14c., second half August; 13c., September and 12c., October forward. Consumers continued to take a good volume of oil against former contracts.

Flaxseed crop was forecast at 50,359,000 bushels, as of July 1 by the Department of Agriculture. The 1953 production was 37,000,000 bushels.

Flaxseed—CCC last week began to offer No. 1 flaxseed for export at $2.27 per bushel, f.o.b. ship Duluth or f.o.b. track Minneapolis. This price is about $1.25 below the current market price. CCC reserves the option of delivering No. 2 seed at 5c. per bushel, under No. 1 and makes no guarantee regarding dockage. Sales will be made by the Commodity Stabilization Service Commodity office, 1006 W. Lake Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Minneapolis.—Very little seed moved on a spot or to-arrive basis last week. Crushers backed away from old-crop offerings now that new-crop supplies are only about a month away. Old-crop seed sold at around $3.50 a bushel most of the week. Some new-crop seed for delivery by Aug. 10 also brought $3.50. Bids on all—August delivery seed were as low as $3.30 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis. Receipts of flaxseed for all accounts totaled 283 cars, compared to 519 cars the preceding week and 129 a year ago. The Upper Midwest flaxseed crop progressed satisfactorily the past week. Progress ranged from past-blossom to "just emerging" in late-seeded northern fields.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1953-54	Receipts 1952-53	Shipments 1953-54	Shipments 1952-53
Past week	495,250	377,400	161,000	13,600
Since Sept. 1	23,632,900	15,653,500	4,967,800	2,966,850

Oiticica—Buying interest lagged. Prices

Cottonseed Crush: May

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during May and April, 1954, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	May	April
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	22,110	28,265
Crushed or used	356,184	469,833
Stocks at mills	556,447	890,521

Crude Oil

Produced	124,212,000	161,955,000
Stocks at mills	40,879,000	58,138,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	151,578,000	178,107,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	[1]1,061,214,000	[1]1,147,144,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	161,713	219,851
Stocks at mills	193,473	177,739

Hulls

Produced	81,523	106,964
Stocks at mills	122,901	112,223

Linters

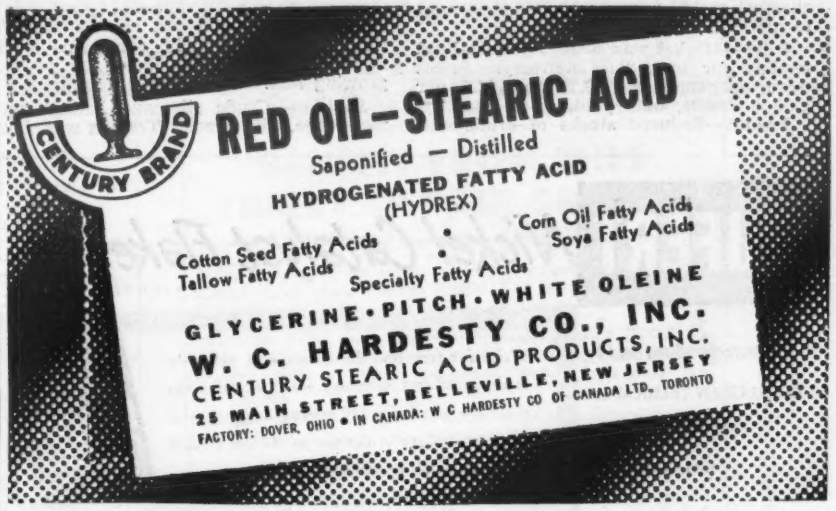
	Bales	
Produced	[2]115,009	149,740
Stocks at mills	[2]199,061	226,187

[1] Includes 909,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil owned by Commodity Credit Corp., compared with 943,000,000 pounds, April 30.

[2] Includes 28,585 bales first cut, 81,371 bales second cut, and 5,053 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 607.5; first cut, 596.6; second cut, 612.6; and mill run, 587.4 pounds.

[3] Includes 115,412 bales first cut, 74,076 bales second cut, and 8,793 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4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SPECIFICATIONS

PRODUCT	Titer °C	Iodine Value (Wijs)	Maximum Color Lovibond (Yellow/Red)	Free Fatty Acid (as % Oleic)	Acid Value	Saponification Value
Emery 530 Distilled Animal Fatty Acid	40.0—42.0	55-65	60/20-5¼" Cell	98.7-101	196-201	198-205
Emery 531 Distilled Animal Fatty Acid	40.5—42.5	53-58	35/10-5¼" Cell	99-102	197-203	198-207

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Representatives:
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were unchanged and steady. Tankcars were quoted at 17¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 18¾c. to 19¼c. per pound, as to quantity.

Olive—Market was steady, despite light trading for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged at $2.15 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity.

Peanut—Reduced stocks of crude stiffened the market. Prices were raised to 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was maintained at 21½c. per pound, tankcars New York delivery. Last week the government did not release peanuts for crushing. Drought conditions were reported serious throughout the peanut growing belt.

Soybean—Crude oil moved within narrow range, with beans. Trading was slow. Sales were reported 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur. August was sold at 13⅝c. and October-December at 11⅛c., same basis. Refined salad oil was unchanged at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended July 9 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	20	13.90	13.75	13.88@13.93
September	8	12.50	12.40	12.41S
October 1953	7	11.48	11.38	11.40S
March	4	11.17	11.16	11.12@11.21

Total sales, 39 contracts.

Tung—Trading was reported fair on the basis of 22⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Market was steady, with sellers holding at 22½c. Drums were maintained at 24c. to 25c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Trading was reported quiet. Shipments were unchanged and nominal at $105 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds—Beans	Oil
Last week	1,190,000	592,000
Previous week	3,124,000	800,000
Corresponding week, 1953.	946,500	6,300,000
Total this year	57,404,000	16,224,000
Corresponding period, 1953.	62,777,550	69,599,900

Cocoa Butter—Consuming demand was slow. Market was nominal at $1.17 per pound.

Copra—Shipments were firmer and quoted at $170 per ton, c.i.f., Pacific coast, coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading continued light and spotty, but the tone of the market was steadier than a week ago. Prices were without change and well held. Export inquiry was light. Yellow grease was quoted at 5⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house, 5¼c.; brown, 4c., and choice not all hog, 6½c., same basis.

Grease Oils—Recent declines in basic fats resulted all grades dropping 1c. per pound. Business was fair at the lower levels. Acidless tallow oil also was reduced 1c. per pound.

Lard—This market was irregular, closing steady. Cash lard was quoted at .1620c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Market was easier and lower. Drums declined to 17c. to 17½c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Oleo stearine also declined to 11c. to 11½c. per pound, same basis. Business was quiet.

Tallow—Export inquiry was fairly active, but actual business was reported moderate. Domestic demand was slow. Soapers purchased sizable quantities at decline, and withdrew from the market. Prices were unchanged and steadier. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 6c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 5¾c.; special, 5⅝c. and No. 1, 5⅜c., same basis.

Fatty Acids

Recent declines in tallow and greases finally affected animal acids. Oleic and stearic acids were reduced 1c. per pound, while tallow fatty acid dropped ¾c. to 1c. per pound, as to seller. Trading in these grades was reported fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Vegetable acids were quotably unchanged, with demand restricted to actual needs.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The government support package program announced July 1 will support 41 percent bulk cottonseed meal at $58 per ton in the southeastern states, $56 in the Mississippi Valley, Texas Oklahoma and Arizona region and $55 in the New Mexico and California area. Prices of old crop 41 percent meal were fairly steady to slightly stronger at $66 per ton, sacked Memphis and $73 basis Georgia and Alabama mills, basis July shipment. On July 1 the Department of Agriculture Commodity Stabilization Service, offered for sale approximately 50,000 tons of old

—*Continued on page 77*

Soybean Crush: May

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during May and April, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	May—Tons	April
Receipts	233,737	*256,839
Crushed	526,380	529,473
Stocks at mills	1,003,624	*1,296,267

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	186,097,000	180,911,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	103,331,000	*98,429,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	193,327,000	194,256,000
Stocks at mills	44,661,000	46,743,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	416,328	420,667
Stocks at mills	177,374	182,233

*Revised.

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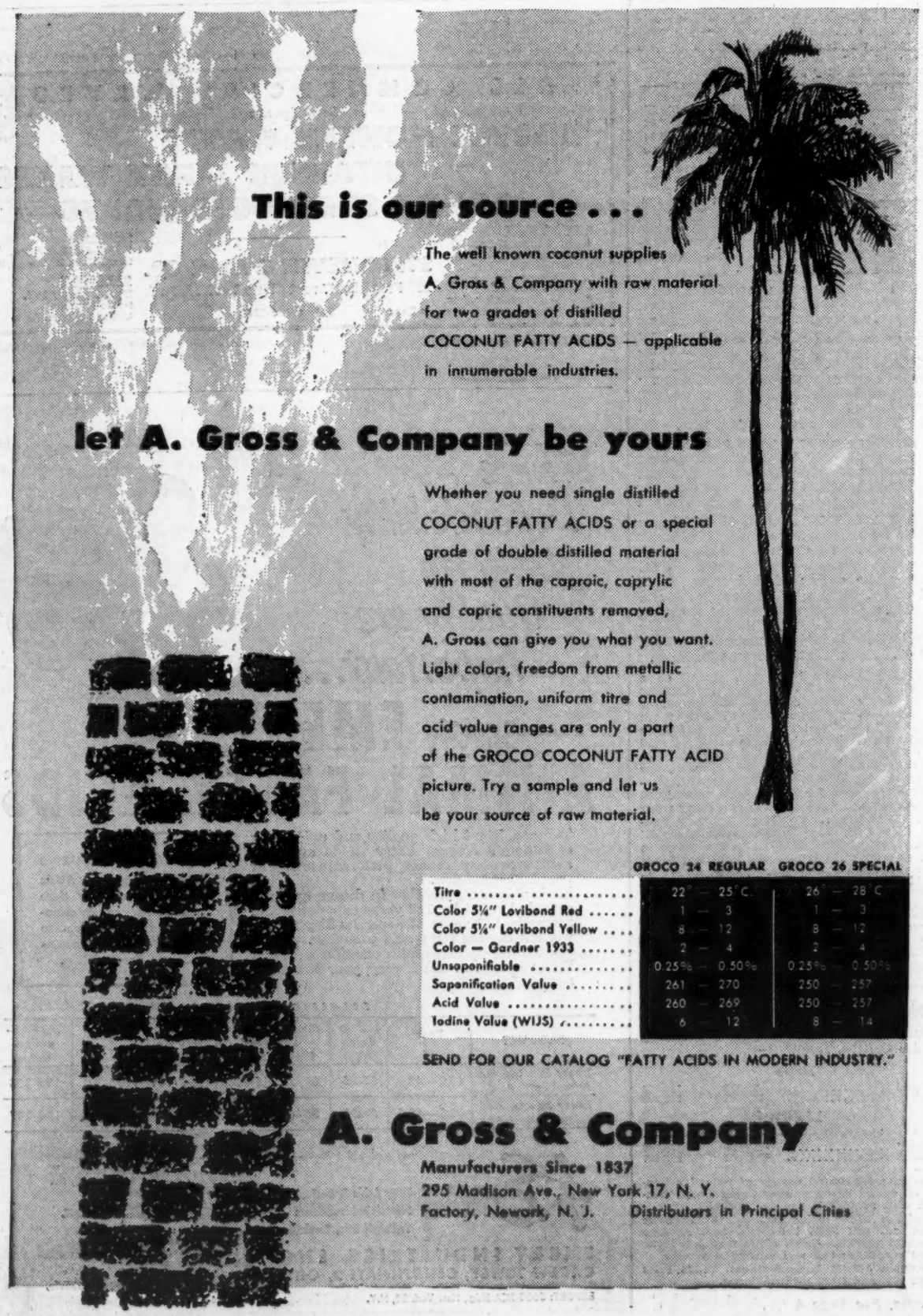
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2—STAINLESS STEEL Baker Perkins "Termeer" Continuous Centrifugals, Model S-12-SB. Pumps, all controls and XP motors included. Each handles approx. 600#/hr. of solids from 1500/of slurry.

1—ALL MONEL Enzinger jack. pressure Filter, 8 leaves, 75 psi W.P., 38 sq. ft. filtering area, 2.8 cu. ft. cake volume.

2—CME CONTINUOUS CENTRIFUGALS, STAINLESS STEEL, 21" solid bowl, handles 10/20 gpm 1000/2000# cake discharge per hour. 30" x 40" solid bowl, #316, handles 25/50 gpm, 2000/4000# cake discharge per hr. UNUSED. Also two lab. size 7" solid bowl and screen types, stainless steel, available for testing.

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1—Readco 1 Qt. Double Arm Sigma Blade Jktd. Mixer, St. St.
1—Day 10 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer, Sigma Blades, St. St.
1—6' D x 8' L Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill.

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MIXERS—Dry Powder 200#, 600#.

MIXER—Day 2½ gal., jktd., vac., double sigma blade.

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TANKS—Glass, lead, rubber lined, S.S. 35 gal. to 3,000 gal.

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Shriver 30"x30" Iron P&F Filter Press.
10 Sperry and Shriver, 12" 18" 24" 30" 36" Iron Filter Presses, also disc types.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

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1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
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Williams 5 Roll Super Titan Roller Mill.
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1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
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Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
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Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
Day 1000# Steel Powder Mixer M.D.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000 #.
4—Day 2½, 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers. ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers. to 150 gals.

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Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Sperry 36" sq. iron Filter Presses.
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3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
5—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines. ½ to 4".
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
1—Knapp Model S Can Labeler M.D.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Samco Jr. Vac. liquid Filling Machine.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36" dia.
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
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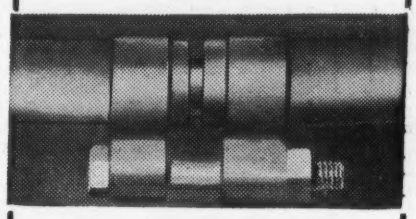

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Colton #17 TF automatic tube filler, closer and crimper.
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2—40" *stainless steel* link suspended centrifuges.
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2—W & P 500 gal. jacket unidor mixers.
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1—*New* Devine #11 vac. shelf drier with *stainless steel shevles.*
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1—International #5 *stainless steel* conical blender.
6—Pfaudler 300 and 500 gal. glass-lined reactors.
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1—W & P 7/10 gal. laboratory mixer—jacketed.
1—Lydon stainless steel 8-door oven, print available.
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2—Baker Perkins 150 and 200 gal. Model JNM and Model BB sigma bladed jacketed vacuum mixers with explosion proof motors.
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1—Buflovak Type 347 Stainless Steel 5' x 20' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.

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1—Patterson Kelly 75 gal. Steel Jacketed Reactor, 90 psi.

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1—Bird Young Filter, 4' x 2'.

1—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Super-D-Hydrator, Model C-20.

4—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers.

1—Struthers Wells Double Arm Northmaster Mixer, 50 gal. working capacity.

2—Jeffrey Hammer Mills 24" x 18", Type 82.

3—Bauer Attrition Mills with 25 HP Motors.

2—A.T. & M. Suspended Type Stainless Steel Centrifuges, 48" baskets.

1—Oliver Precoat Rubber Filter, 5'3" x 3'.

1—Patterson 2½ gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm sigma blade mixer.

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Clarifiers: De Laval 84-S1 motor dr.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mixer: Simpson 36" Intensive.
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Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Dough Mixers: Single and double arm.
Colloid Mills: Premier and Eppenbach.
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Centrifugal: Tolhurst 32", rubber covered.
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 74

crop cottonseed meal now in storage in Texas, on a bid basis. Oil mills are reluctant to offer new crop meal until they have had an opportunity to study the provisions of the new package program.

Linseed Meal—Moderate trading at price concessions. Offers quite liberal at former quotations.

Minneapolis.—Although linseed meal showed some upward reaction the past week, the situation generally remained soft. Production was heavier following recent allotments for toll-crushing of government-owned flaxseed. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted around $55 to $56 a ton, for prompt delivery, bulk, Minneapolis, after having traded $1 to $1.50 a ton less earlier in the week. Expeller meal was priced about $5 a ton higher than extracted. Volume of meal moved was slow the past week, compared to previous week, crushers said. Jobbers were good takers for July.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	9,360,000	6,900,000
Since Sept. 1	570,970,000	478,480,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Last week the government did not release peanuts to be crushed. The supply of meal was ample. Prices held fairly steady at $83 per ton for 45 percent sacked old process in Ga. and $79 for sacked solvent in Southern Alabama for immediate and July shipment. Drought throughout the peanut growing sections is becoming very serious. It is estimated that there will be very few additional peanuts sold for crushing until new crop production.

Soybean Meal—Prices of meal have been slightly stronger, with unrestricted tonnage being offered at $90 to $91 per ton bulk, Decatur for July shipment. Some July coupled with August shipment was sold at $90 bulk basis Decatur. Feed manufacturers report heavy stocks of powdered milk on hand that was bought from the government. Generally slow feed business has affected the demand for soybean meal. Most feed manufacturers are still buying on a hand-to-mouth basis and awaiting crop reports on soybeans.

Waxes

Beeswax—While consuming demand was dull and featureless the market remained steady, reflecting the steadiness of crude wax. African was in light supply and held at 55c. to 56c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Refined grades were quotably unchanged.

Carnauba—This market continued in the doldrums and the undertone was none too steady. Crude No. 3 Ceara was lower at 80c. to 81c. per pound and Parnahyba at 82c. to 83c. per pound, as to quantity. Other grades were unchanged, with quotations more or less nominal.

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EQUIPMENT WANTED

Pilot Plant and full scale chemical plant equipment required for large expansion program. Kettles, columns, heat exchangers, tanks, mixers, dryers, centrifuges, pumps, filters, screens, pulverizers, etc. Stainless Steel alloy equipment preferred. Complete plants given immediate study. OPD 405.

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 404.

Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery. Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers Rotary and batch Dryers. Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles. Distilling apparatus. Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels For 36 years we have been buying from single items to complete plants. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 60 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, New Jersey. HO 3-4425., N. Y. Phone BA 7-0600.

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We are interested to obtain the representation for the Benelux countries for a.o. the following products: Bromine, Jodine, Boron Products, Aliphatic Organic Acids, Vanadium Pentoxide, Molybdenum Trioxide, Wolfram Trioxide, Silicates, Fluorsilicates, Sodium Bichromate, Potassium Bichromate, Propyl- and Isopropylalcohol, Glycols, Aliphatic Alcohols, Acetone, Aliphatic Ketones, Terpentine Oil, Colophonium, Titanium Dioxide and Etheric Oils, which chemicals can be imported now without any restrictions. Furthermore we can be of assistance for producers wishing to increase their exports to weak currency countries. If you are interested please write to P.O.B. 1120, Rotterdam, Holland.

Chemicals. Leading Agency firm representing big European manufacturers of chemicals and pharmaceuticals in Holland, desires American Agencies for Holland and Belgium. OPD 420.

Pesticides Bill Awaits

—Continued from page 3

cide chemical; how it is to be used; full reports of investigations made with respect to the safety of the pesticide chemical; the results of tests on the amount of residue remaining, including a description of the analytical methods used; practicable methods for removing the residue, which exceeds any proposed tolerance, together with a proposed tolerance, and reasonable grounds to support the petition.

It is intended that a rule of reason should dictate the nature and extent of information which should be submitted with a petition, the senate committee said in its report on the bill. What is contemplated is data adequate to permit an accurate appraisal of safety to protect the public health. In this respect the data as to a particular chemical will depend upon many variable factors, including its physical and chemical properties, recommended purpose, toxicity, and rate of disappearance.

Emphasis Dependent on Chemical

The emphasis to be placed on any such factor will similarly depend on the particular pesticide chemical under consideration, and its proposed usage. In some cases it is to be expected that, despite extensive research, completely satisfactory analytical methods of residue removal may not be available. Where satisfactory chemical methods have not been developed, reliable bio-assay methods or other reliable methods may be used in lieu of, or in combination with, chemical methods to identify and measure the residue, the report added.

It is understood that data as to practicable methods for removing residue are required only in cases where the residue would otherwise exceed the proposed tolerance.

SCI Picks Dr. Rassweiler

—Continued from page 5

Chemical Engineering, New York. Henry B. Hass, Sugar Foundation, New York, was elected to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Burns.

Others who continue as members of the executive committee are:—Paul D. V. Manning, International Minerals & Chemicals Coporation, Chicago; Monroe E. Spaght, Shell Oil Company, New York; John M. Tinker, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Bradley Dewey, jr., Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Ray P. Dinsmore, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; W. W. Duecker, Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, New York; Albert L. Elder, Corn Products Refining Company, New York, and L. P. Moore, American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Dr. Rassweiler is vice-chairman of the board and vice-president for research and development of Johns-Manville Corporation, and is nationally known for his application of scientific principles to practical industrial problems in the field of coporate management. He came to Johns-Manville in 1941 as director of research and development after seventeen years with the duPont research organization. He was elected vice-chairman of the board of Johns-Manville in 1951, in addition to his responsibilities as vice-president for research and development, a post to which he was appointed in 1942.

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necessary to produce more of the chemical than it can reprocess at this time.

2. That the army should take steps to dispose of it through the regular producers of the material, if a surplus cannot be avoided.

It is understood that the producers agreed at the meeting to cut back on their own production and take the surplus army production off its hands if the surplus could not be avoided. The army told the producers that it would turn out 99 percent material and would make the necessary cars available to the producers to move it.

Danger of Toxic Products

Consumers were divided, however, on purchasing the material from the producers. While most of them agreed to the substitution of this material for the output of their regular suppliers, some of the pharmaceutical interests pointed out that they would have to be very cautious in handling the chemical to avoid the danger of producing toxic products.

Spanish Group Buying Rio Tinto Copper Mines

A powerful Spanish private financial group will soon take over the exploitation of the copper mines of Rio Tinto, southern Spain, from the British Rio Tinto mining Company, Ltd., it was revealed last week. A statement issued by the Ministry of Information said the administration board of the British company will propose the transfer to its shareholders at a meeting to be summoned shortly.

The proposal will include the transfer of all the voting and non-voting shares. The Rio Tinto Company, however, is to keep a third of the total shares of the new Spanish company.

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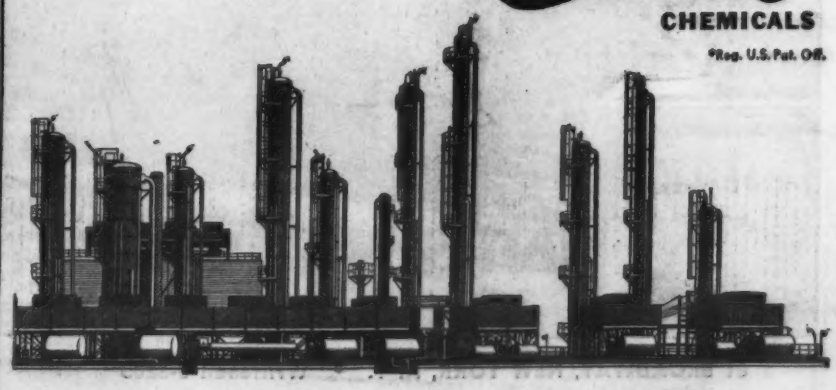

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